The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7079.—VOL. XLIII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS

On the 12th February, at her residence, 4, Hill's-buildings, Surry Hills, Mrs. William Ford, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, Strawberry Hills, the wife of Mr. Charles H. Shettle, of a son.

On the 13th February, at her residence, Strawberry Hills, the wife of Mr. George Bateman, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th instant, by special license, at St. Michael's, Surry Hills, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, Thomas, youngest son of the late W. H. Blakey, to Rebecca Ann, second daughter of Mr. Benjamin Hodgson, of Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

DEATH.

On the 13th instant, at two a.m., at the residence of her father, Mr. J. G. Raphael, Kent and Margaret streets, Caroline Sarah, wife of Mr. Samuel Paris, of Ipswich, Queensland, aged 19 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship SALSETTE, A. R. ALDHAM, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th February, 1861, at 3 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd January, 1860.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamers will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th February. For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons burthen, J. BOWDEN, commander. The Company's Interprovincial steamship AIREDALE will meet the Prince Alfred at Nelson, taking on passengers and freight to TARANAKI and MANAKAU. For AUCKLAND direct.—The LORD WORSLEY, R. JOHNSON, commander. Shippers are particularly requested to mark the port of destination on all packages when practicable. All bonded goods must be accompanied with shipping notes the same as for free goods.

Return Tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holder to remain a month in New Zealand.

Grafton Wharf. SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's steamship LORD WORSLEY, 500 tons, R. JOHNSON, commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 16th February.

For freight or passage apply at the office of the Intercolonial Royal Mail Company, Grafton Wharf.

VICTORIA STEAMER.—Watson's Bay, Little Manly Beach, and Fairy Bower.—Public Notice.—The above commodious Steamer has been chartered by several gentlemen for the summer months to ply daily to the above charming watering places, and to meet the times the fares are reduced to

6d. each for Watson's Bay.
9d. ditto for Little Manly Beach.
Children under six years, *free*.

The latter place is as yet unknown to thousands of the inhabitants of Sydney, and need only to be visited to be appreciated, both for its beautiful and shaded walks and its proximity to the Ocean, the Fairy Bower, (now a licensed house) and the other hotels and places of refreshment.

The road from the new pier is in no case more than twelve minutes' walk from either of the above houses.

Watson's Bay, with its varied attractions and cheap fares, needs no comment, the thousands who visit it is the best test of its deserved popularity.

The VICTORIA leaves

Circular Quay at	10 15	2 15
Woolloomooloo at	10·30	2·30
Little Manly	11·30	5 30
Watson's Bay	12 noon	6 p.m.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, (BRIGHTON PIER).—The PHANTOM, DAILY. Fares, ONE SHILLING.

Circular Quay to Brighton Pier	10.15	2 15	6
Woolloomooloo to ditto ditto ...	10.30	2 30	5.45
MANLY to Sydney	8.15	12.0	5

NOTICE.—Return Tickets issued to passengers by steamers for Collins' Flat (styled Little Manly), are not available for steamers from Manly Beach.

S. H. WILSON, agent.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Only 1s. to Parramatta.

Leave						
Phœnix Wharf	7 15	9. 0	10 30	1·15	4· 0	6 0
Hunter's Hill	7·35 arrive at	9 20	10 50	1·35	4·20	6·20
Gladesville ...	7·50	9·35	11· 5	1·50	4 35	6 35
Ryde	—	9 50	11·20	2· 5	4·50	6 50
Arrive at Parramatta ...	—	10·40	12 10	2·55	5 40	7 40
Leave Parramatta ...	—	8· 0	11· 0	1· 0	4· 0	6· 0
Ryde	—	8 40	11 40	1·40	4 40	6 40
Gladesville ...	7·55	8 55	11·55	1·55	4.55	6·55
Hunter's Hill	8·15	9 10	12 10	2·10	5 10	7 10
Arrive at Phœnix Wharf	8 40	9 40	12 40	2 40	5·40	7 40

Cabin return tickets, 2s. 6d.; steerage ditto ditto, 1s. 6d. Single, cabin, 1s. 6d.; ditto, steerage, 1s.

Return tickets are available only for the day on which they are issued, except on Saturdays or Sundays. Parties taking return tickets on these days can return on either of them, or on the following Monday.

EXCURSION ON THE HAWKESBURY RIVER.—The steamer VICTORIA, so well and so favorably known to the public, will leave the Phœnix Wharf on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, at half-past One, proceeding as far as Wiseman's Ferry that night, and on to Windsor at dawn the next day, where she will remain until after Divine service, leaving Windsor at 1·30 p.m. sharp, and arriving in Sydney that night. The accommodation of the VICTORIA is perhaps better known to the pleasure-seeking public than that of any steamer in the port. She has an excellent Ladies' Cabin and Saloon, both of which will be entirely given up to the ladies—should sufficient present themselves; and the Fore Cabin, which is very large, will be prepared for the gentlemen excursionists. There are, in addition, several deck cabins in the VICTORIA, which will be placed at the disposal of such private parties as may especially apply for them, and at no extra charge. It will be quite unnecessary for excursionists to bring refreshments of any sort with them, as due care will be taken that every necessary be provided at a fixed and moderate charge. There will be a Stewardess in attendance on the ladies, who need not *fear sea-sickness*, as the VICTORIA will not be at sea for more than two hours, and the extra length put into her has made her a remarkably easy boat. Excursionists may rest quite assured of the VICTORIA proceeding as far as Windsor, as from her extremely light draught of water (3ft. 9in.) she will readily pass over the numerous shoals in the river. Passengers will be landed at any part of the river, and be picked up on the return of the steamer.

Tickets to Windsor and back .... 15s.
Single tickets to or from Windsor .... 10s.

E. MANNING and SON.

N.B.—Early application is requested, as only a certain number of tickets will be issued, and "first come, first served."

EXCURSIONISTS to the HAWKESBURY should apply at once for their tickets, as only a limited number will be issued.

Phœnix Wharf, 13th February.

THE RAINBOW, for WINDSOR, 23rd instant, from Circular Wharf. Fare, 10s 6d.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.—Glorious News. The RAINBOW, for WINDSOR, 23rd instant.
THOMAS BIGGS, agent.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 8 o'clock, on MONDAY next, at the same time, returning at 1 o'clock.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
WOLLONGONG, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m. and 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
KIAMA, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
MORUYA, at an early date.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to and from the HUNTER during the month of FEBRUARY:—

FROM SYDNEY.
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.
The WILLIAMS, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
The PATERSON, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH.
The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The WILLIAMS, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m.
The PATERSON, on THURSDAYS and MONDAYS, at 2 p.m.

FROM SYDNEY.
A steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct on WEDNESDAY, the 13th, at 7 a.m.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices, foot of Market-street.

VESSEL WANTED, for a southern port. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—CITY OF SYDNEY, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—CITY OF SYDNEY, TUESDAY, 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; SAMSON, TO-MORROW MORNING, FRIDAY, at 6; and ILLALONG, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN via MORPETH.—SAMSON, TUESDAY MORNING, at 7.
BRISBANE, calling at NEWCASTLE.—TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—WARATAH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 10.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 28th February, 6 p.m.

FROM BRISBANE TO
IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH, daily.
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 26th February, and 12th March.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER.—The RAINBOW, THIS EVENING, at 6 p.m., from Mr. Struth's Wharf. All freight must be paid by the shipper.

W. DALTON, agent.

STEAM to TWOFOLD BAY—the nearest port to KIANDRA.—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf for EDEN on MONDAY, 18th instant, at 12, noon.

Fare, including provisions, 35s.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY).—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch NUMBA, B. BARTON, master, sails THIS EVENING.

For freight or passage apply to THOMAS M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.—The ALLIANCE, now loading. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The ESTHER, from the Victoria Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The OTAGO will sail on SATURDAY, 17th instant. MOLISON and BLACK.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—☞ The clipper barque CITY OF MELBOURNE, W. G. CELLUM, commander, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

NATIVE LASS, for MELBOURNE, on FRIDAY first. Can take a few tons light freight and passengers. ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—☞ The smart clipper schooner HUGH ROBERTS, Captain COOPER, having three-fourths of her cargo engaged, will be despatched in a few days.

For light freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE direct.—The regular trader, JOHN ORMEROD, T. J. SIVIER, master (daily expected)—having the principal portion of her cargo engaged, will have early despatch.

For freight or passage, apply to MOLISON and BLACK; or ESSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—The splendid A1 clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, J. C. GILSON, commander, is under contract to sail positively on the 4th March. This vessel has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers, for rates of which apply to Captain GILSON, on board, Circular Quay; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The fine clipper yacht CORAL QUEEN, will be despatched from the Grafton Wharf in a few days.

For freight only, apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds' Chambers, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader LOUIS and MIRIAM, J. VANDERVORD, commander, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

GAZELLE, for PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA, will clear at the Customs TO-MORROW.

For passage apply early to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Flour and Grain Wharf, King-street.

ONLY VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper barque CRISHNA, 400 tons, will be despatched about the 20th instant.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations both in the saloon and steerage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyds' Chambers, George-street.

SHIP LADY MACDONALD, for LONDON, to sail on the 20th February.—A limited number of steerage passengers will be taken in the cuddy at steerage rates, £31.

Early applications to be made to Captain BRUMELL, on board, or to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO., Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.—The fine ship CALABAR, 754 tons register, A1 thirteen years, WILLIAM BARTLETT commander, has all her dead weight and a large portion of her wool engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch. She has a full poop and first-class accommodation for a few cabin passengers.

For terms of freight or passage, apply to Captain BARTLETT, on board, at the Circular Quay; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

Is now ready to receive wool at Marsden's shed.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The splendid A1 clipper ship TIPTREE, 1650 tons register, J. PINEL, commander, is now fast receiving wool, and will have quick dispatch. To passengers this vessel offers unusual advantages, having a full poop, with roomy and lofty state rooms, and every convenience for passengers. From her acknowledged sailing qualities, and the high character of her commander, she is the most desirable opportunity for persons visiting England.

Full particulars as to freight and passage-money can be obtained from the undersigned. GILCHRIST, WATT and CO.

FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only.—The celebrated clipper STAR OF PEACE, W. MITCHELL, commander, has still three cabins disengaged; and, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail punctually on the 27th February, to be in time for the May wool sales.

Apply to the captain on board, at Circular Quay, or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

CHARTER.—Wanted to Charter, a VESSEL for the conveyance of coal from Bellambi to Botany—12 months' constant employment. Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FREIGHT for NEWCASTLE. H. MOON, Walker's Wharf.

FOR SALE, the Colonial Steamer WILLIAM IV, of 120 tons measurement, and 40-horse power. This vessel is well worth the attention of parties engaged in the coasting trade of this or of the neighbouring colonies, carrying a much larger cargo for her tonnage than any other steamer of more modern construction; she is in good order, and can be employed by any purchaser at once, and without any outlay. Her speed has been much increased by the superior and powerful machinery which has been recently placed on board by Messrs. Napier and Co., of this city, enabling her to maintain a rate of eight knots when fully loaded. Her running expenses, as regards fuel and otherwise, are very small, while her character as a sea boat stands unrivalled.

The only motive for disposing of so useful a vessel is, that she is superseded in her trade by larger and more powerful steamers.

For the intercolonial trade of New Zealand, no other vessel could be better adapted; she is fully found, and can be taken to sea at the shortest notice. For further particulars any intending purchasers can apply to the Manager of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, Phœnix Wharf.

FOR SALE, the UNKNOWN Schooner. Apply to H. CURRY, Datchet-street, Balmain.

SCHOOL OF ARTS EXHIBITION will be opened on WEDNESDAY next, 20th instant. Intending exhibitors are requested to forward their contributions on or before the 20th instant.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ANONYMOUS.—Letter dated 6th February, received 13th.—Will ANONYMOUS favour Mr. THURLOW with the name of the hotel where, and the hour when, STATEMENT was made; and any other fact that may tend to bring it home?

WILLIAM GARR. His SISTER is anxious to see him. Address E. BUNT, Esq., Balmain.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Director, Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER.
Last night but three of the engagement of
MISS MARY PROVOST,
who will appear in her great impersonation of
MARIANNE.
THIS EVENING,
Knowles' celebrated play of
THE WIFE.
Marianne .... Miss MARY PROVOST.
And to conclude with
ALDGATE PUMP.
Box Office open from 11 till 3.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Public of Sydney are respectfully informed that,
MISS MARY PROVOST'S
Last Appearance, prior to her departure for England, will most positively take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, February 19th,
when she will be the recipient of a
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT, under
MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
And a very attractive bill will be presented.

Boxes and places may be secured, by application at the Box Office of the Theatre, between 11 and 3 o'clock daily.

ANOTHER NOVELTY, at the London Saloon, 230, Pitt-street. To be exhibited with the kind permission of the owner, that rarest of all quadrupeds, the TASMANIAN DEVIL.

THIS EVENING.—The DEVIL! The DEVIL!! The DEVIL!!! The TASMANIAN DEVIL!!!! To be seen at the London Saloon. Be in time to see the Devil. Admission, 6d.

COME and see the DEVIL, a real live Devil, at the London Saloon.

MR. J. CLARK'S Dress Quadrille ASSEMBLY, at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street, on FRIDAY next.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, BOTANY.—Pleasure Boat, well manned; also, Fishing Tackle.

ORDERS FOR BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, &c. intended for the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, Zoological Gardens, Botany, if left at the office of Beaumont and Waller, builders, will be promptly forwarded.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, CAMPBELLTOWN.—The Lord BISHOP OF SYDNEY will preach (D.V.) in the above church, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 15th instant, in behalf of the Church Society.

THOMAS CHIPPENDALL, } Churchwardens.
JOHN DAVIS,
GEORGE R. EVANS,

POINT PIPER ROAD.—Congregational Church.—Anniversary Services.—SERMONS will be preached on SUNDAY next, the 17th instant, at the above place of worship; that in the morning by the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, B.A.; and that in the evening by the Rev. — Veitch, B.A. Collections will be made at the close of each service towards paying the debt upon the building.

A TEA MEETING will be held on the following THURSDAY, at half-past 6. Tickets to be had of Mr. Perry, at the Chapel; Mr. Short, or Mr. S. Thompson.

A public meeting will be held after tea, when several ministers and friends are expected to address the meeting, when the subject of a weekly offering, in lieu of seat rents, will be discussed.

ST. BARNABAS CHURCH, SYDNEY.—A Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, in the Temperance Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, February 18th, at o'clock. Subject: "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" (first part). The lecture will be illustrated by magnificent dissolving views. Admission, one shilling; children half-price. The proceeds to go towards the liquidation of the debt. Tickets to be had of Mr. BRAY and Mrs. BARNETT, Parramatta-street.

NATIONAL SCHOOL at the GLEBE.—A Public MEETING of the inhabitants of the Glebe and its vicinity will be held in the University Hotel, on THURSDAY, 14th February, at half-past 7 o'clock, to take steps to establish a National School at the Glebe.

PERMISSIVE LIQUOR LAW BILL.—A PUBLIC MEETING, in favour of the above measure, and in connection with the New South Wales Alliance, will be held in the Temperance Hall, THIS EVENING. T. Holt, Esq., Archdeacon M'Encroe, Rev. Mr. Hartley, Rev. Mr. Agnew, Dr. Nield, and the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, LL.D., will address the meeting.

The chair will be taken by J. Wilson, Esq., M.L.A., at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

J. H. MORRISON, } Hon.
G. J. CROUCH, } Secretaries.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the fifteenth day of February next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the offices of the Company, at the Company's Wharf, Darling Harbour, Sydney, for the purpose of confirming the New and altered Laws, Regulations and Provisions, adopted and made by the half-yearly General Meeting, held on the 29th day of January instant.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co's Offices, Sydney, 30th January 1861.

VICTORIA CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Balloting Meeting, for the ELECTION of MEMBERS, will be held on FRIDAY, the 15th February, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the committee.

W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

NO. 1 COMPANY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The members of this Company are requested to assemble in uniform on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th instant, at the Farrier's Arms, George-street, on business.

ST. LEONARD'S VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—Members are requested to attend DRILL THIS DAY, at Upper Ground, at half-past five o'clock p.m., when the Adjutant will be present. H. BOND GARRETT, honorary secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the official declaration of the poll for the election of a councillor for Bishopthorpe Ward, and for two auditors, will take place at the Council Chamber, Glebe Road, THIS DAY, at half past 9 a.m.

By order of the Chairman,
CHARLES STOREY, jun., Council Clerk.

LOST, a Large Gold WATCH KEY, with stone and crest. The finder will be rewarded by applying to JENKINS, 252, George-street.

LOST, between Clarence, George, and Pitt streets, a MEMORANDUM BOOK, containing a letter, statement of accounts on a half sheet of paper, and information of no use to any person but the owner. The finder will be rewarded by bringing it to Mr. H. STAAS, Police Office Hotel, corner of York and Druitt streets.

A CHEQUE LOST or MISLAID.—The undersigned cautions the public not to accept a cheque on the Bank of New South Wales, drawn by Mr. John Hosking, on the 13th February, 1861, in favour of Cash, for £350 7s. 4d., the same having been lost or mislaid, payment having been stopped. Any person finding and bringing the same to the undersigned will be rewarded. MORRIS CASTLE, 180, Pitt-street.

ONE POUND REWARD.—Lost, between Pitt and Crown streets, or in the Domain, a morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing a £5 and one pound note. Apply Mrs. WEEKS, 249, Pitt-street.

FOUND, a TERRIER BITCH. The owner have it by paying expenses. 289, Bourke-street.

CAUTION.—The undersigned will not be accountable for any DEBTS contracted in his name without his written order. JOHN EASTWOOD, Aston Cottage, Newtown Road. February 13th.

ASPINWALL, SUTHERLAND, and CO.—Notice—All DEBTS due by the above late firm, will be paid by the undersigned, Thomas Aspinwall, and all debts due, and property belonging to the same are to be paid and delivered to the said Thomas Aspinwall, who alone has power to receive the same. Dated this 6th day of February, 1861. THOMAS ASPINWALL, 233, Pitt-street.

£100 to £10,000 to LEND on freehold property. C. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

MRS. BENTLEY, Pupil of Thalberg and Miss Goddard, has the honour to announce that she is prepared to give lessons on the Pianoforte. For terms apply to Messrs. JOHNSON and CO., music-sellers, Pitt-street; or to Mrs. BENTLEY, 67, Elizabeth-street North (a few doors from Hunter-street).

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, containing the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL," will be forwarded to all parts of the world, in accordance with instructions as to address, on the following terms: Single copies including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps the price will be 5s. per annum via Southampton, and 7s. per annum via Marseilles, payable in advance.

EX LA HOGUE.—12 cases of PIANOFORTES, new and elegant designs, by Oetzmann and Plumb, 151, Regent-street, London. THOMAS ASPINWALL and CO., 233, Pitt-street, sole agents.

794, GEORGE-STREET SOUTH.

BOX H.—OVERSEER SITUATION FILLED.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH, Victoria v. New South Wales, will be played in the Outer Domain, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next.

JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. secretary.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—Complimentary DINNER to the MELBOURNE ELEVEN.

STEWARDS:
J. B. Darvall, Esq.
D. Melhado, Esq.
R. Jones, Esq.
Captain Ward
J. V. Gorman, Esq.
J. G. Ross, Esq.
William Tunks, Esq.
J. Kinloch, Esq.
R. Driver, Esq., M.L.A.
D. S. Mitchell, Esq.
J. Meillon, Esq.
J. M. Leigh, Esq.
W. C. Curtis, Esq.
F. H. Dangar, Esq.
T. A. Foss, Esq.
J. R. Clayton.

The dinner will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th February, at the Exchange. Tickets, one guinea each; to be had of the stewards.

JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—VICTORIA v. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The following regulations have been adopted by the Ground Committee for the purpose of preserving order and properly conducting the match.

The ground will, by leave of the Trustees, be under the immediate control of the Intercolonial Match Committee.

The enclosed ground will be open for admissions, at half-past 10 o'clock a.m., on each day.

No person will be admitted to the enclosed ground, except by ticket.

There will be three entrances to the ground; one on the West side, immediately behind the Houses of Parliament, another in the centre of the enclosure, on the South side, and the third on the South-East corner.

Ladies will be admitted to the ground free.

Subscribers to the amount of half-a-guinea will be admitted to the enclosure upon showing subscription ticket.

All adult males, not subscribers to the amount of half-a-guinea, will be charged One Shilling on each day for tickets of admission.

Boys under the age of ten years will be charged Sixpence on each day for a ticket of admission.

Tickets of admission may be had at the entrances to the enclosure.

All tickets must be shown upon request of any member of the committee.

No vehicles will be allowed within the enclosure.

The space marked by flags must be always kept clear. (The committee have thought this regulation necessary for the safety of the players, the practice of leaving peach stones, &c., on the match ground being very dangerous.)

No person will be admitted to the Scorer's Tent under any pretence whatever.

No person will be admitted to the Tents of the "Elevens," unless by special invitation of the players.

A Grand Stand will be erected on the North-West Corner of the Ground. Admission as follows:—Two shillings on each day, or five shillings for the three days; children, under the age of ten years, half-price.

REFRESHMENTS, CARDS, &c.

There will be four booths and a fruit and pastry stand on the ground for the supply of refreshments.

Scoring Cards, with pencils, may be had on the ground, price six-pence, by an arrangement of the committee with Mr. E. Goggin, Caxton Printing Office, who is the only person authorised to publish the same on the ground.

A Band will be in attendance during the days of the match.

For the preservation of order the ground will be protected by police.

Any person drunk, disorderly, obstructing the committee, or otherwise breaking through any of the above regulations will be removed from the ground.

No dogs will be allowed within the enclosure.

N.B.—The Committee particularly request that all persons will leave the ground at the close of the play on each day.

By order of the Ground Committee
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, Hon. Sec.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—SCORING CARDS, with pencils attached, to be had on the ground, price 6d. Caxton Office.

SCORING CARDS, with pencils attached by a blue satin ribbon, price 6d. To be had on the cricket ground, either from the runners or at the table to the right of the Parliament Tent.

TATTERSALL'S.—On the fall of the Wicket, each man's score to be seen at Tattersall's.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET FESTIVAL.—G. CLARKE begs leave to inform the Sydney and Melbourne Cricketers, that he has pitched his wicket at his Oyster Saloon, Pitt-street, and not wishing to be bowled out by Chelmsford Natives, can supply them with a refresher of the finest Native Rock Oysters, at his select saloon, next door to the Rifle Gallery, Pitt-street.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has obtained the contract for supplying the Luncheon and Refreshments during the Cricket Match. A first-class luncheon will be provided each day.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—Cunningham's Luncheon Tent at the lower end of the ground.

LUNCHEON, first-class, at CUNNINGHAM'S, 3s. each.

ICE and ICED DRINKS at CUNNINGHAM'S Tent.

THE CRICKETERS will LUNCHEON each day at CUNNINGHAM'S Tent.

MR. GEORGE P. BARKHAUSEN announces to visitors to the Cricket Match that he has erected the Booth No. 2, where he will be prepared to supply them with Cold Luncheons, Iced Drinks, and the same class of Wines and Spirits for which his cellar has become so noted.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—The SCORE will throughout the game be posted at BARKHAUSEN'S Booth, No. 2 (lower side of the Ground), where gentlemen can throughout the day correct their cards.

CENTRAL HOUSE.—The CRICKET SCORE.—Mr. POEHLMAN begs to inform gentlemen whose business engagements may prevent their visiting the Ground, that he has made arrangements with Messrs. Greville and Bird to receive the Score, with full particulars of the progress of the game, at the fall of each wicket. The score will be open to public inspection.

A. GRIBBEN and SONS, Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers, 77 and 79, Elizabeth-street North.

ALL KINDS of Silk, Wool, Feathers, Bonnets, Dyed and Cleaned. 74, South Head Road. H. TIDSMAN.

B. BULL, Bricklayer and Plasterer.—General repairs and jobbing furnace work, whitewashing, colouring, &c., &c. All orders, &c., left at Mr. BAXTER'S, chemist, Brickfield-hill, punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

CHARLES CLARKE, Hatter, established 1840, begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has recommenced business at No. 558, George-street, opposite the Cathedral, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

DID you ever see a better LIKENESS? It was taken at the London Saloon.

DR. PERCY and CO. may be consulted daily at 94, Elizabeth-street North.

DR. HARRIS has REMOVED his Private Residence from Glebe Road to Glebe and Parramatta Roads, next University Hotel.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Surgeon, and Oculist, Surgeon to the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution for the cure of diseases of the Eye. 229, Macquarie-street, opposite the Council. At home from 9 to 11, and 2 to 4.

FRESH YEAST daily, Paddington Brewery.

GEORGE HEATH, Dispensing Chemist (from Savory and Moore, Bond-street, London), 334, George-street.

H. S. GRENFELL, General Commission Agent, Brisbane, Queensland.

HUTCHINSON, HUNTER, and CO., Auctioneers, Stock, Station, and General Commission Agents, Rockhampton.

JOSIAH MULLENS, Stock and Share Broker, 133, Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.

J. HAWKESFORD, spectacle maker and working optician, 55, Market-st. Repairing and re-glazing.

LUNCHEONS daily, from 12 till 3 o'clock, SIMPSON'S, City Wine Vaults, George-street.

MRS. SMITH, Ladies' Nurse, REMOVED, from 45 to 56, King-street West.

MR. H. MAYNE, Solicitor, has REMOVED his Offices, to 33, Elizabeth-street, opposite Mr. Hart's.

MR. JOSEPH BURGON has REMOVED to his new house, opposite his old residence.

MOSS, Music-seller, REMOVED to 5, Hunter-street. NOTICE—No connection with his former establishment.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Mr. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1842), to the corner of Charlotte-place.

NOTICE.—A. JOSEPH, Pawnbroker and Jeweller, has REMOVED from Pitt-street to No. 4, King-street West, next to the gunmaker's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WARD and COULTER have removed from Victoria-street to their new stores Market Wharf, where they intend to carry on the business of Commission Agents and Produce Dealers. All orders punctually attended to.

OLIVER and CROKER, Produce Brokers, and General Commission Agents Parramatta-street.

PORTRAITS, including cases, 2s. 6d., at PICKERING'S United Volunteer Portrait Gallery, 612, Brickfield-hill.

REMOVAL.—W. BROCKLEBANK, Dispensing Chemist, to 296, George-st., opposite Margaret-st.

RAYMOND, CAMERON, and CO., Stock, Station, and General Commission Agents, Ipswich, Queensland.

RAYMOND, ROXBURGH, and CO., Stock, Station, and General Commission Agents, Sydney, New South Wales.

TURNERY of every description always on hand, and to order, of any sort or size, by steam power. Cedar boards, best Newcastle coals, and fuel of every description, at the steam works of F. W. COOK, Bathurst-street.

WM. SOULS, importer and manufacturer of saddlery, saddlers' ironmongery, &c., wholesale and retail, 404, George-street.

PERFUMED VALENTINES.—The most elegant novelty out.—A superb variety of Valentines, from 5s. to three guineas; crinoline Valentines, real silk dresses, 1s. 6d. each; comical and quizzical Valentines, from 2d. each. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

509, BRICKFIELD-HILL.—Wanted, Volunteer Ladies and Gentlemen, to purchase Valentines, at LECKY'S Bazaar.

509, BRICKFIELD-HILL.—Valentines and Poetry Cards of every description. LECKY'S Fancy Bazaar.

FOR SALE, Dr. Harris's RESIDENCE, a comfortable house for a small family, with every convenience. Apply 89, Parramatta-street.

NOTICE.—Instead of as heretofore the Medical Gentlemen connected with the Glebe Dispensary will give advice gratis in the establishment every morning, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

TO CREDITORS in the Estate of the late H. G. BODE.—A second DIVIDEND in this estate of 2s. in the £ will be payable at the office of Petersen, Boesen, and Co., 16, York-street, on and after the 13th instant.

J. R. PETERSEN, trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ACCOUNTS and plans of distribution, in the undermentioned cases have been lodged in the office of his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

DIVIDENDS will be paid to creditors at my office, 50, Wynyard-square, on and after FRIDAY, the 15th February, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

In the estate of—
CHARLES EDWARD LANGLEY, 11s. 4½d. in the £., on preferent debts
BARNABUS TURNER, 20s. in the £., on all debts proved
RICHARD M'EVOY, 4s. 1¼d. in the £., on all debts proved
JOHN M'CREADY, 3s. 5¾d. in the £, on preferent debts
JOSEPH CUTHBERT, 20s. in the £., on all debts proved
GEORGE CATLEY, 8s. 3 11-12d. in the £, on all debts proved
THOMAS BYRNE, 20s. in the £., on all debts proved.
ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, official assignee.

A KITCHEN-MAN wanted. Mr. BURLEY, 74, King-street.

A HARDWOOD CARPENTER required. Apply 22, Upper Fort-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply No. 1, Grimes-buildings, near Lower Fort-street.

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE wishes to engage with a family about to proceed to England. Address B. W., care of Mr. J. Overton, Campbell-street, Newtown.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN is desirous of a SITUATION as Clerk in an office. Address H. K., Herald Office.

A GENTLEMAN, about to proceed to Queensland, wishes to meet with a PARTNER in stocking new country. Address STOCK, Herald Office.

A GERMAN will be happy to give a moderate remuneration to any one who will instruct him in reading and writing in the English language. Address A. B. C., Post Office.

BOY WANTED. Mr. WATSON, Robin Hood-lane.

COOK, or COOK and WAITER, disengaged; no objection to the country. Address JAMES, Herald Office.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN required in this capacity.—Apply to Dr. WILLIAMS.

COACH-HOUSE WANTED, for a private carriage, near the Post Office. Apply to COACH, Post Office.

ENGLAND.—A respectable Female wishes an ENGAGEMENT as Nurse, or to wait on a lady, for her passage home; the highest testimonials can be given. Address A. B., Post Office.

LAW.—A Solicitor, who has had great experience in all branches of the profession, is desirous of EMPLOYMENT in the office of a Solicitor in extensive practice. Address LEGAL, Herald Office.

STILLS, for the manufacture of Rum.—Wanted, TENDERS for fifty. Apply to W. DOUGLASS.

STEAMER RAINBOW.—COOK and STEWARD Wanted, THIS MORNING, on board.

SOUR WINES, WANTED.—Address, stating price, to O. F. B., Herald Office.

SOLICITORS.—Gentleman desires an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGING or ASSISTANT CLERK. B. W., Herald Office.

TO SQUATTERS in QUEENSLAND.—A highly respectable young MAN, of good connections, is desirous of acquiring experience on a station, and wishes to make an agreeable arrangement. Address MARCUS, Post Office, Sydney.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—WANTED, a respectable Man, as FOREMAN in a boot and shoe warehouse, in the country, to act as clicker, and make himself generally useful. Apply between nine and ten o'clock this day or to-morrow, at 305, George street.

TO CARRIERS.—Call at the Transit Depot, No 60, New Pitt-street, the third store from Bridge-street, near the Exchange, and you may obtain first-rate LOADING, for Goulburn, Yass, Lambing Flat, Tumut, Bathurst, Wellington, and other parts of the interior.

R. R. RANDOLPH.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as PRESSMAN. He was brought up in Nelson and Son's establishment in Edinburgh, and is willing, besides working at press, to make himself generally useful. The country preferred. Apply to ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Herald Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, for the Maitland High School, a RESIDENT MASTER, thoroughly qualified to take charge of the Writing and Arithmetic, under the superintendence of the Rector, and to assist in teaching the junior English classes. Applications accompanied by references, copies of testimonials, and specimens of writing, to be addressed to the Rev. M. WILLIAM M'INTYRE, at Mr. M. M. Campbell's, 239, Sussex-street South, Sydney.

WANTED, a NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply to Mrs. W. TAYLOR, Elizabeth-st., Paddington.

WANTED, an English or Scotch GIRL, who can do housework and ironing well. 50, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, MILLINERY HANDS, immediately. Apply Mrs. WEEKS, 249, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COACHMAN and GROOM. Apply to D. ROBERTSON, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a smart BOY, that understands his business. L. WALSH, butcher, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, Two Single MEN, to make Cossacks. Apply at the Oddfellows' Arms, Paddington.

WANTED, 50 tons WATTLE BARK. Apply Australasian Tannery, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, who is a good Laundress. 47, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a BOY used to horses. Apply to Mr. GOLDSMITH, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID (English or Scotch, and a Protestant), at No. 65, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a GARDENER. Apply HOWELL, opposite Saxby's garden, Botany; or City Inn, Kent-st.

WANTED, a little GIRL to NURSE a baby. Apply to Mrs. CASSIDY, 5, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, ROOMS to Paperhang at 9d. per roll. F. OGDEN, 207, Castlereagh st., near Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good COOK. George's Restaurant, Pitt-street North. G. WATSON.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. H. TOOSE, builder, 237, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a GIRL as General Servant. Apply at 70, York-street, after 10 a.m.

WANTED to SELL, a patent MANGLE. Baker's. Apply 156, Clarence-st., between Market and King sts.

WANTED, a good draught HORSE. Apply till Saturday, to M. LANDA, 289, George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at TOLANO'S Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, that can wash and iron. Apply to Mrs. GROTH, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to J. BRAGG, butcher, 53, Riley-street.

WANTED, a female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply No. 1, Barker-street, foot of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. No. 7, Stanley-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE, Malting Barley. Paddington Brewery.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 12 years of age. Apply to Mrs. LEWIS, opposite Paddington Inn.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself useful. W. F. BULLE, pork butcher, 559, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. HODGSON, 65, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, GIRL, 14. 404, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a BOY used to the trade. Mr. L. GOLDSMITH, butcher, 147½, Campbell-street.

WANTED.—OFFICES in or near George-street. Address SYDNEY, Herald Office.

WANTED, a BOY for a Shoe Shop. E. COOKE, 235, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 23, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Man Cook, Female Cook, General Servants, and Dairymaids. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, two Female General House SERVANTS. Good wages. Apply corner of Kent and Margaret sts.

WANTED, to be known to all bad Writers, a good HANDWRITING taught, at 42, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a first rate HORSESHOER; also a strong BOY as an apprentice. 35, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, 5000 EWES, not over three years old, deliverable on the Darling Downs. Apply LOTZE and LARNACH, George-street.

WANTED, by a young MAN, a berth as CADET, STEWARD or Waiter, for England or the East Indies. Address R. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, to buy a BOAT, twelve to fifteen feet overall. Apply St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo, at 9 in the morning.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a SITUATION as NEEDLEWOMAN. Address C. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Character indispensable. Apply Mrs. WEEKS, 249, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT for the Glebe. Apply at No. 15, Lower Fort-street, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED, for the interior. A respectable English woman as Housekeeper. Mrs. PAWSEY, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK and Laundress, or GENERAL SERVANT, where another is kept. References required. Apply 4, Bridge-street.

WANTED, an indoor APPRENTICE. Mrs. BENNETT, dressmaker, 98, Market-street. Pinking, 1d. per yard.

WANTED, a PAIR without incumbrance—the Man as gardener, to milk and attend to a horse; the wife as laundress. Apply at 217, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Female, a SITUATION to attend on a lady or family returning to England. Apply to 73, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active useful GIRL, as SERVANT, 16. Mrs. FISHER, 129, Pembroke-terrace, Cleveland Paddock.

WANTED, a tidy cheerful GIRL to take charge of two children. Mrs. FISHER, 129, Pembroke-terrace, Cleveland Paddock.

WANTED, to PURCHASE a PONY and light CART. J. M. BURNS, above Barrack gate, Paddington.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT and NURSEMAID. Belvoir House, Wilton-street, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a horse TEAM, to take loading to Lambing Flat. Apply to TRAUBE, BROTHERS, Bridge-street; or the Ship Inn, Sussex-street.

WANTED, 10,000 Ironbark SPOKES; also, 3000 Coach FELLOES. Apply at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory.

WANTED, a respectable young PERSON as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN, 107, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED to SELL Cottage PIANO, a good instrument; a bargain. 169, Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Baby to WET NURSE, by a healthy mother; reference permitted to Dr. Moon, 302, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged WOMAN to go up the country as general SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. GOLDRING, 196, George-street.

WANTED to apprentice a respectable LAD to the Grocery or Ironmongery Trade. Age 15 years. A., Herald Office.

WANTED, a small HOUSE or Cottage, ten minutes' walk from the Post Office; rent moderate. DIG HARD, Herald Office.

WANTED, by a gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. The accommodation must be good. Address, stating terms, to A. Z. Z., Herald Office.

WHEELWRIGHT.—Wanted, at H. H. HALL and CO.'S American Waggon Manufactory, West Maitland, a first-rate Wheelwright, for light work only. Constant employment for a thorough workman.

WANTED, for a clergyman's family residing at Liverpool, Two respectable WOMEN, one as Cook and Laundress, the other as House and Parlour Maid. Apply to Mrs. NORTON, Elswick, Parramatta Road.

WANTED, by the Protestant Benevolent Association, the use of a ROOM, twice a month, suitable for the meetings of the Society. Address JOSEPH BULLARD, 479, George-street South.

WANTED, a COOK and a NURSE—the former to be thorough and the latter middle-aged, and with unexceptionable character. Apply at 177, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, by a young MAN, a SITUATION to assist in making small goods in a Butcher's [illegible]; can drive a horse and cart. Apply No. 5, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a competent Man, EMPLOYMENT, as circular or vertical SAWYER or SAW SHARPENER, with good colonial testimonials. Apply A. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, a MAN COOK for a Country Hotel. Apply on Friday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at Mr. BOWMAN'S, Whitehaven Castle, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, where a housemaid is kept. Apply to Madame DUBOST, Dynevor-terrace, Hyde Park, corner of Francis and College streets.

WANTED, the public to know that every description of STOVES can be cleaned, [illegible] order, and every description of [illegible] repaired, and fitted to [illegible] charges, at D. DANAHER'S [illegible] work done on moderate [illegible], 35, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, by a [illegible] a SITUATION. Has a thorough [illegible] competent to take responsible [illegible] knowledge, and is [illegible] highest references given. [illegible] duties either in town or country; Address N. B., Box 284, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a BEDROOM, with partial Board, in the house of a respectable family, in the neighbourhood of the top of Woolloomooloo. Address, in the first instance, A. D., Caxton Printing Office, 317, George-street.

WANTED, an active MAN as MESSENGER for this department; written applications directed to the Registrar of the Court, will be received until MONDAY, the 18th instant.

District Court Office, King-street East, Sydney, 11th February.

WANTED, by a respectable English person, a SITUATION, as HOUSEKEEPER, in a place of trust; understands cooking, or the care of offices; has no objection to go a few miles into the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Please address B. B., South Head Road, opposite Palmer-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

JURY COURT.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Wise and a special jury.

BERNAN V. MOFFAT.

The trial of this case was postponed by arrangement, it being understood that there was a prospect of its being amicably settled.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

SMITH V. SHEPHERD.

This was an action for trespass on six acres and six perches of land at Eastern Creek, in the vicinity of Parramatta. There were pleas of not guilty, not possessed, and that the land in question was the freehold of the defendant.

Mr. Milford and Mr. Sheppard appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

The questions of law and fact raised in this case were of the same character as those in actions rising out of disputes as to the boundaries of pastoral runs. The litigants were the proprietors of adjoining properties—the plaintiff of Smithfield, and the defendant of Mount Philo—and the dispute was, as to which of these the piece of land in question belonged to. The parties claimed under two separate grants, but these grants were issued on the same day—the 17th of August, 1819, and it was impossible to decide the question of title from the descriptions contained in the grants themselves. The land was situated between two creeks or branches, and each party claimed in virtue both of legal title and possessory right to regard as her or his boundary the creek on that side of the disputed land lying the farthest from her or his side—in other words, to take in the debateable land. The question, therefore, resolved itself, practically, into one of possession, and there was the usual complicated and conflicting evidence as to who had a priority of exclusive possession, and as to whether there had been an abandonment of such possession so as to vest a possessory right in the other side. The trial lasted three days.

His Honor summed up, leaving the jury to say on which side there had been a priority of exclusive possession, and whether such possession had been continuous.

A verdict by majority was taken by consent after a lapse of about an hour. This was for the defendant upon the issues as to possession and freehold title. It was admitted that a verdict must pass against the defendant on the issue raised by the plea of not guilty.

An undefended case was also tried, in which Mr. Fitzgerald appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and obtained a verdict.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge, and a jury of four.

BERGIN AND ANOTHER V. POCKLEY AND ANOTHER.

This was an action brought against Captain Pockley, the lessee, and Mr. Walter Lamb, one of the proprietors, of Lamb's bonded warehouse, to recover the value of one-half-tierce of tobacco, which the defendants refused to deliver to the plaintiffs. In the latter end of last year the defendant Lamb sold to Michael M'Mahon, the brother of one of the plaintiffs, some tobacco in bond, for one-half cash, and the other half a bill at four months, the certificates of which were then delivered. During the last year the plaintiffs had been in the habit of assisting Michael M'Mahon in the advances of money, and their promissory notes, in order to enable him to overcome what they believed to be a temporary embarrassment, and on the 4th December last he was indebted to them in about £540. On the 3rd December they received an order from a customer at Wagga Wagga, for some tobacco, and waited on Michael M'Mahon and purchased from him some of that which he had procured from Lamb, he handed over the certificates at the time, and it being understood that the agreed price was to be taken off the amount due for advances. This tobacco was taken out of bond by the plaintiffs, except the half-tierce, the subject of the present action, which the defendant Pockley refused to deliver in consequence of a notice not to do so from his co-defendant. For the plaintiff it was contended, on the authority of a case decided in the Supreme Court, in 1856, arising out of Park and Strachan's insolvency, that the delivery of the certificate of brandy passed the property in the goods to the person to whom such delivery was made; that the sale of several certificates by Lamb to Michael M'Mahon was an entire contract; that delivery of a portion having been made, the remainder could not be withheld. For the defence it was contended that the defendant had the right of stoppage in transitu at any time before the tobacco came to the possession of the plaintiffs if there was any MALA FIDES on their part, or if it had not been paid for by the original vendee. Evidence was given that Michael M'Mahon had given his promissory-note, and a post-dated cheque; that the latter was returned; that a few days after a meeting of his creditors was held, and eventually his estate sequestrated. Other evidence was offered relative to the state of his affairs and statements that he had made respecting them, but disallowed upon argument as being made behind the plaintiff's back, or that it was only secondary evidence, or that it was evidence in contradiction, for which no foundation had been made. Before the evidence was closed, the plaintiff's counsel applied to the Judge to strike out the name of Captain Pockley as one of the defendants pursuant to one of the sections of the *District Courts Act*. The application was opposed by the defendant's advocate, but allowed by the Judge on payment of costs. The Judge told the jury that, upon the authority of the case in the Supreme Court, if they considered the custom proved as to the transfer of a certificate of dutiable goods passing in property and possession, the plaintiff would be entitled to recover—subject, however, to the question whether he had purchased without fraud or for value. But independent of these questions, if they should arrive at the conclusion that this was an entire contract and there was a part delivery, then the plaintiffs would be entitled to a verdict for the value of the tobacco and the amount of duty paid thereon. The jury, after a short absence from the box, found for plaintiff, damages £68. Mr. Isaacs and Mr. S. C. Brown, for plaintiff; Mr. Francis and Mr. Barker, for defendant.

CAMDEN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

BEFORE Henry Cary, Esq., Judge.

BLUCK V. ROPLEY.

This case was tried by a jury of four, and was an action for the recovery of twenty-four guineas, for medical attendance. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff, a medical practitioner at Camden, was sent for to attend a young man, the son of the defendant, who lay dangerously ill at his father's house, a distance of about nine miles from Camden. He had formerly attended defendant's family, but had ceased to do so since a Dr. Scanlan had settled in the neighbourhood; on his first visit on the occasion now in question, the patient's mother expressed a wish that the plaintiff should continue his visits, and on several occasions the defendant himself went for the medicines. The patient died shortly after the plaintiff had discontinued his visits. The defendant resisted the claim on the ground that his son was of age, being between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, and was earning wages for himself at the rate of 10s. a week. The Judge directed the jury that if the plaintiff had reason to believe, from the conduct of defendant's wife who, as having the management of his household, had authority in such matters, or from the defendant's own conduct, that his attendances would be paid for by the latter, they should find a verdict for the plaintiff, otherwise for the defendant. The jury found a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Templeton conducted the plaintiff's case: Mr. Meymott, that of the defendant.

SWEENEY V. BLYTHE.

Claim, £15, the balance due for a horse sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. According to the statement of the plaintiff and his witnesses, he sold a mare to the defendant for £20, of which £5 was paid down, the remainder to be paid within three weeks. The defendant on the other hand, deposed that he had given a roan mare and £5 in exchange for the plaintiff's mare. In confirmation of his story he called Mr. Kendall, of Campbelltown, miller, who stated that he had been authorised by the defendant to buy back the roan mare; he offered £10, but the plaintiff refused to take less than £13. At the same time plaintiff told the witness "it was a swap." Judgment for the defendant. Mr. Templeton appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Meymott for the defendant.

APPS V. BETTS.

Claim, £46 11s., for butcher's meat. Judgment for the plaintiff.

THOMPSON V. WHITE.

Claim for £117 7s. 8d., due on a promissory note, made by the defendant. Judgment for the plaintiff.

The rest of the cases, amounting in all to thirty-eight, were of a trifling description, and were all disposed of early in the afternoon.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William Johnston, a single meeting. Insolvent was present, but no creditors. Nothing done.

In the estate of Aaron Stenborhm, a single meeting. Three debts were proved, and insolvent was examined in reference to the removal of certain goods and furniture from his house to that of his mother-in-law. The meeting then adjourned until the 25th instant.

In the estate of Edward Myers, an adjourned second meeting. Four debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned (by consent of parties) until the 1st proximo, for the examination of witnesses. Insolvent was directed to prepare a statement of receipts and disbursements for the twelve months preceding his insolvency, and to lodge such statement in the office of the Chief Commissioner on or before the 27th instant.

In the estate of John T. Hotten, a first meeting. Insolvent resides at Adelong, and was not in attendance. One debt was proved.

In the estate of John A. Parfitt, a postponed third meeting. Two debts were proved, and one was refused, the latter being a judgment obtained against an uncertificated insolvent. The assignee was not in attendance, and no directions were given by the creditors.

In the estate of William Church, an adjourned examination. The desired information having been obtained from Mr. Rowe, architect, no examination was taken.

In the estate of Betteridge and Haydon, a special meeting. Two debts were proved, and one stands over for inquiry into particulars.

In the estate of John Inches, deceased, a first meeting. Nothing done.

SURRENDERS.

William Simmons, of King-street, Sydney, tailor. Liabilities, £75 12s. 6d. Assets—value of personal property, £4; outstanding debts, £1 12s. 4d.; total, £5 12s. 4d. Deficit, £70 0s. 2d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Percival Sydney Francis Stephen, of Tarcutta, storekeeper. Liabilities, £3388 16s. 2d. Assets—value of real property, £60; of personal property, £1769; outstanding debts, £255 12s. 1d. Total, £2084 12s. 1d. Deficit, £1304 4s. 1d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETING.—THURSDAY.

Kirchner and Co., half-past 10.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday 14.—William and Thomas Chippendale, special, for proof of debts, quarter-past 10.

Friday, 15.—Thomas W. Wallis, adjourned examination, 10. James Connell, adjourned single, 3. John Beatson, postponed third, 3.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Right Worshipful the Mayor, with Messrs. Ross, G. Hill, Cooper, Laycock, Asher, Ronald, and Peden.

Five drunkards were fined 10s. each; and a man named Price, who while drunk interfered with constable Clarke with a view to the rescue of a prisoner in custody for drunkenness, was fined 20s.

William Warren was fined 10s., Alfred Heather and Ann Wilson 20s. each, on conviction of having in public places made use of obscene language.

Joseph Meley was summarily convicted of having stolen from the premises of Messrs. Barker and Co., York-street, a bag of flour, valued at 19s., and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour three calendar months.

Frederick Y. Barras, apprehended on suspicion of being a deserter from H.M. 12th Regiment, admitted the fact, and was remanded to the military authorities.

George Singleton appeared in answer to a summons, to show cause why he should not be committed to gaol for non-compliance with an order of this court, made in December last, for the payment of 10s. weekly for the maintenance of his wife, whom he had deserted. Having no cause to show, he was committed to gaol until payment be made of £3 10s., the sum due and unpaid.

John Ounce was convicted of a breach of the Police Act in having, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, kept open his shop for the purpose of Sunday trading, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s., with 2s. 6d. for costs.

Thomas Aimes and John Hanley, omnibus drivers, were convicted on the prosecution of Mr. Stubbs, of having in violation of the Municipal By-laws, stood at such a distance from their carriages, on the stand in Wynyard-square, as to have no control over their horses, and were fined 10s. each with costs.

John M'Grath and Elizabeth Gray were fined 5s. each for allowing nightsoil to flow from their premises, in contravention of the 17th Victoria No. 34, section 20.

James Smith, of Kent-street, blacksmith, appeared to answer the complaint of Charlotte, his wife, who alleged that, in consequence of his continued illtreatment, she was compelled to leave his house, with her infant, and is afraid to return thither: praying that he may be compelled to contribute toward her support, which he is well able, but refuses, to do. She stated that her husband had not been one day sober for months prior to her leaving his house in December last, and that he so frequently beat her that she was scarcely ever free from marks of his violence; with what she could earn for herself, 20s. a week would suffice for the maintenance of herself and her child. The defendant, who was evidently drunk in Court, had no defence to offer, and an order was made for the payment of 15s. weekly for twelve months.

In Potter v. Butler, a proceeding to obtain support for an illegitimate child, an order by consent was made for 10s. weekly for two years; and in Catherine Agnes O'Neil v. Thomas O'Neil, her husband, for a separate maintenance, an order by consent was made for 30s. weekly.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate.

Jane M'Quade, for using insulting language towards Mary Holmes, and Mary Lee, for a similar offence towards Sarah Hong, were fined 5s. each, with costs.

Several cases on the sheet were postponed, others settled out of Court.

WATERLOO ESTATE.—A social gathering of the members of the Church of England, resident in this locality, was collected on Monday evening, the 11th instant, in the school-house, on the Botany Road, which is also used as a temporary church, or chapel of ease to St. Paul's, Redfern, under the name of St. Silas. The attendance was so numerous that many persons were unable to gain admittance. Tea and its usual accompaniments were liberally provided by ladies resident in the neighbourhood. During the festive part of the evening, the chair was taken by Alexander Gordon, Esq., in the absence of the Rev. A. Stephen. After ample justice had been done to the refreshments, the tables were cleared and a public meeting was held, for the purpose of introducing to the people Mr. John Vaughan, a gentleman who has just been appointed "lay reader" in the district of Redfern, on the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Stephen, and who is to labour more particularly in that portion of St. Paul's parish which includes the Waterloo Estate, and to hold Divine service twice every Sunday in St. Silas's. The Rev. A. Stephen having offered up prayer, addressed the meeting at some length. He said that the same reasons which had prevented his being present in the earlier part of the evening would, if he had consulted his own feelings, have kept him away altogether; but he was so anxious to speak to his friends on the Waterloo Estate with reference to the arrangements which had been made for their spiritual welfare, that he had come to take part in the meeting. The rev. gentleman then gave a history of church extension in the southern part of Sydney and its suburbs, and showed how much had been done within the last few years. His recollections carried him back to the time when scarcely a house was to be seen at Redfern, still less on the Waterloo Estate; but now there was a large population in each of those localities, *two* places of worship in connexion with the Church of England, and now two labourers in the work of the ministry. He recollected that until the last six years one clergyman had to attend to a district comprising—in addition to what is now St. Lawrence Parish—Paddington, Surry Hills, the Glebe, Redfern, and Chippendale; each of which places now possessed its church and its minister. He thought that there was a tendency, from what he had seen and heard, to *forget* what had been done in times gone by, and by estimating the signal success which had attended ministrations peculiarly adapted to the working classes—a success in which he heartily rejoiced—to overlook the fact that these had not been forgotten in former years, and that one who had borne the heat and burthen of the day, who had grown grey, and had spent the best of his strength in the service of his Master, had long laboured in this end of the town, feeling it to be his special privilege to preach the Gospel to the poor. This gentleman, single handed as he was, was responsible for duties which were now performed by five; and of the love borne for him by his poorer brethren, and the influence for good which he acquired over them, several whom he (Mr. S.) now saw before him could well testify. That gentleman was Canon Walsh (applause), and in the history of the extension of our Church in this city, he would take this opportunity of saying—especially to those friends now present who had not been long in the colony—that name should never be forgotten. (Loud applause.) The rev. speaker proceeded to speak of the erection of the schoolhouse in which they were then assembled, of its opening by the Bishop in 1859, for an afternoon service, which, of late had been unavoidably discontinued; of the debt of gratitude due to the Church Society for its most liberal aid, and of the valuable assistance he had received from Dr. Hansard in various ways in carrying out the work. He spoke of his own inability to attend as he wished to do to the members of his flock at Waterloo; of his anxiety for two years past to obtain assistance, and of his thankfulness that now, through the liberality of the St. Paul's Auxiliary Church Society he had been provided with an assistant in his large parish, whom he should employ more particularly on the Waterloo Estate, and who would be able to conduct the ministrations of our church more regularly and frequently than had hitherto been possible. From what we had heard of Mr. Vaughan, he had every confidence in him—he had laboured in England; and had done so here at St. Barnabas, and acceptably so. He hoped that one day he would be admitted into the ministry—indeed it was not impossible that having made good proof of his work as a catechist, and becoming otherwise qualified, he might even become the first minister of the goodly church which they one day hoped to see erected on the top of the hill above them. The speaker concluded with an earnest exhortation to liberality on the part of the people; he felt sure that the Waterloo folks would not enjoy the services of Mr. Vaughan, and allow the burthen of his maintenance to fall principally on St. Paul's Auxiliary Church Society. It was the bounden duty of all who partook of the benefit of the ministry to contribute to its support,—and, in his opinion, it was as much their duty to do so as it was to pay their butcher or their grocer. This was plain speaking, but he had Scripture warrant for it. Mr. Alexander Gordon next addressed the meeting, and explained the procedure of the Auxiliary Church Society in this matter, and the long felt anxiety of the committee to do something to assist their minister with special reference to the spiritual welfare of their brethren at Waterloo. He spoke of the value of lay agency, and of the good effected by it in England, showed how beneficial it would doubtless prove in this locality, how it would pave the way for the formation of a distinct church organisation at St. Silas, and the introduction, at no distant day perhaps, of a regularly ordained minister. He expatiated at some length on the secular, or temporal advantages, as well as the spiritual which might be expected to accrue from the movement then commenced, and ended his speech with very plain spoken advice as to the people's duty, and the necessity of there being no division in the flock, but that the two congregations would work together harmoniously as being indeed one body under the same pastor. The Rev. Thomas Smith in a very telling address, took the opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Gordon for the noble defence he had made of him when slandered during his absence in England. He spoke of his kindly feeling towards St. Paul's and its companion church, St. Silas—of his great desire for unity—of his agreement with Mr. Stephen, hopes that Paul, and Silas, and Barnabas would be found heartily united in their glorious work with each other, and all the churches of the city and neighbourhood as well. They ought not to have any feelings of petty jealousy, nor place themselves in a position of isolation. He did not approve of concentrating in one congregation all the good of the neighbourhood, but liked to make it diffusive. He rejoiced in this movement, for he had long felt that the minister of St. Paul's was greatly overtasked, and that consequently the 800 members of the Church of England on the Waterloo were unavoidably neglected. He spoke in very kindly terms of Mr. Vaughan, of his belief that his work would be blessed. The people were not to expect too much; he was a young man, not having yet had the advantages of a regular training; all ministers were subject to infirmity, were special objects of the devil's attack. They should therefore pray for him who was more directly to minister amongst them, and do all they could to strengthen his hands. He had not doubt of the issue, and that his friend would purchase for himself a good degree, and become one day an honoured minister of the Word,—perhaps their own pastor. Though this did not rest with them, yet they would not be without interest in the matter. Mr. Vaughan having addressed the meeting with considerable fluency, and in language very appropriate to the occasion, the meeting was concluded, about 11 o'clock, with the Doxology and the Benediction. We should state that the proceedings of the meeting were pleasantly and suitably varied during the evening by the singing of an anthem, and other sacred music, by part of St. Paul's choir, under the direction of the choir master, Mr. Phypers.

THE Twofold Bay Observer states that a company is being formed for the purpose of supplying with water, and legitimately working the Nelbothery gold field. The country around the Delegate diggings, of which Nelbothery is a part, has for a long time afforded employment to a large number of industrious miners, who, by perseverance and industry, have obtained tolerable wages. The gold appears evenly distributed over miles of country in wash dirt, averaging in depth from one to thirty feet but nowhere as yet discovered, in large deposits.

BARNAWARTHA VINEYARD.—The vines at this vineyard are progressing rapidly, and the affairs of the Company will shortly pass from the hands of a provisional committee to an organised directory.—*Albury Banner.*

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

JURY COURT.—Special juries of twelve.—Dumaresq v. Robertson; Anderson v. Brown.

BANCO COURT.—Adam and others v. Clarke and others; Stilling and another v. Marnin; Rusden v. Pitt; Holroyd and others v. Davis and others; Arthur and another v. St. George; Raymond and another v. Stonestreet.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Roberts v. Nixon, defendant's evidence for hearing; Conley v. Crisp, discharge; re William Moffatt's costs ex parte Brown, adjourned taxation; Mackenzie v. Rossiter, to consider decree.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST FOR TO-DAY.

275. Muller v. Madegan
277. Same v. Wills
283. Chambers v. Jerolds
293. Garrick v. Lamb
294. Peisly v. Connery
300. Barnett v. Inder
330. Flavelle and another v. Nichols
358. Berncastle v. Dean
365. Dyson v. O'Reilly
374. Fairfax and another v. Chamberlain
375. Norris v. Beatton
379. Reily v. Robertson
381. Same v. same
387. Anderson and another v. Young
388. Driver v. Reese
391. Joyce v. Brown
395. Rogers v. Hook
396. Stacee v. Pugh
398. Spreadin v. Field
399. Farrell v. Greer
400. Toomy v. same
401. Grady v. same
411. Timmins v. Keeler
412. M'Dermott v. Roberts
414. Simmons v. Maxwell
417. Hughes v. Burt
420. Bennett and another v. Scrutton
424. Pennington v. Jamieson
426. Campion v. Lavey
433. Pickering v. Gaydon.

The remaining jury causes will go over till next month, no jurors having been summoned for to-day.

THE HAWKESBURY BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers to the above institution took place at noon on Monday last, the 11th instant, at the Hospital building, Macquarie-street, Windsor. There were about twenty-five subscribers present.

MR. J. B. JOHNSTON, J.P., vice-president, having been called on to preside, did so, and briefly stated the object of the meeting, which was to hear the report of the committee for the past year, and to elect officers, and make arrangements for the ensuing year. He then called upon the acting-secretary.

MR. WILLIAM WALKER, M.L.A., who read the following report:—

Although the affairs of the society continue in a condition of security—the revenue fully covering the expenditure—your committee have nevertheless to regret that they cannot, on the present occasion, indulge in the gratulatory strain with which they had the pleasure of introducing their last report to the subscribers.

The apprehensions of your committee that the subscriptions and donations would exhibit a falling off during the past year have unhappily been not without foundation; but when it is considered that the district has suffered so severely from successive floods, and the admitted fact of there being a general pecuniary depression throughout the country, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the income of the society from these sources has not been so large as before. The difference, however, is considerable, particularly amongst the donations which are drawn generally from the humbler classes of the people—the sum of £27 14s. only having been received in this way, whilst during the preceding year the amount was £71 17s.

The subscriptions are less by £30 than before; and, indeed, nearly every item of income exhibits some decrease—caused, as they believe, not from any want of effort on the part of your committee or the collectors, but simply from the declining change of times and the scarceness of money. The sales of cattle did not realise so much by £259 during the last as the preceding year—a sum, which in itself makes a material difference in the general receipts. The whole income, £1537 13s. 11d., is about £400 behind that of the year 1859.

Whilst your committee have laboured under the disadvantage of a failing revenue, they have had the further difficulty to contend with of being unable to curtail the expenditure of the society, which has, in fact, exceeded that of the previous year by a few pounds. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the expenditure has been kept within the income, though not so much as your committee could have wished — the receipts having been £1567 13s. 11d. and the disbursements £1485 14s. Your committee can only account for this large outlay from the fact that there has been no diminution in the number of paupers and objects of charity which the institution has relieved; besides which the quantities and prices of furniture, goods, and articles of use required during the year have not lessened in any way that your committee could take advantage of. The balance in the hands of the treasurer on the 31st December last, was £339 5s. 5d. Further particulars of the state of the society's account will be gathered by a reference to the abstract for the year appended hereto.

In consequence of your society's income during the past year being little more than sufficient to meet the outlay, your committee have not been enabled to increase the capital investments of the society. They therefore continue as before, viz: at £4000. Your committee, however, have much pleasure in being in a position now to report that during the past year the bill which was introduced into Parliament by Mr. Dalley, and subsequently taken up by Mr. Parkes and Mr. Walker, to enable the trustees of the society to hold any lands whatever, and to take mortgage securities, was finally passed through Parliament and is now law.

Your committee regret to state that the tenure of the society in their run at Mochi has come into question in a more unpleasant manner than ever. The Government having delayed the settlement of the dispute with Mr. Reynolds, and left it undecided so far as they were concerned, from a professed inability to deal with it at present, Mr. Reynolds' widow has recently commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the society, to try the right of possession. This is a serious matter, but it will be attended with this desirable result, that it will, at any rate, lead to a final decision on the subject, and set at rest the long-pending differences. So soon as the summons from Mrs. Reynolds was served on Mr. Ancel, the treasurer, your committee resolved to employ Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, as attorneys, to defend the case, and they have every confidence that that eminent legal firm will give adequate attention to the interests of the society in the matter.

In July last Dr. Dowe, who had been surgeon to the institution for several years, sent in his resignation, in consequence of his having determined to leave the district. Your committee thereupon convened a special meeting of the subscribers on the 8th of the following month, when Dr. Day was elected Dr. Dowe's successor for the remainder of the year.

Mr. William Walker, who has acted as honorary secretary for some years past, also sent in his resignation in the month of April, and has only consented casually and temporarily to do the duties during the remainder of the year, at the earnest solicitation of your committee. It will now be necessary that some other gentleman should be elected to fill the office.

Your committee, in the name of the society, have to thank the various collectors of subscriptions throughout the district for their praiseworthy exertions. It will be evident to every one that with a lawsuit of an expensive and deeply important character pending against the society, with little prospect of any material decrease in general expenditure, the greatest exertions will be necessary, and ought to be made during the ensuing year, with the assistance of Divine Providence, to keep up the subscriptions and donations and other sources of revenue of the society. The public, therefore, throughout the district are earnestly and confidently appealed to not to fail in their contributions according to their means in behalf of an institution so deserving of their support as the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society and Hospital.

February 11th, 1861.

MR. SAMUEL EDGERTON then rose and moved "That the report now read be adopted as the report of the society for the year 1860, and printed for circulation amongst the subscribers and friends of the institution."

MR. ROBERT STEWART seconded the motion, which was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

MR. DAY, J.P., had much pleasure in moving the second resolution, awarding thanks to the committee of management for the past year, and appointing the following gentlemen as office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz: President, James Bligh Johnston, Esq., J.P.; vice-president, the Rev. Matthew Adam; treasurer, Mr. George Ancel, and secretary ———. He found there was a blank against the secretaryship. He regretted this. He hoped Mr. Walker would consent to be re-elected. He did not think they could afford to let him go, and he trusted now, seeing that the society required his services more than ever, he would not withdraw his assistance. (Addressing Mr. Walker—)" Shall I insert your name?"

MR. WALKER said he was very sorry he must decline, for reasons which he had stated more fully to the committee, but chiefly because he could not afford the time to do justice to the office. Had he the services of an efficient clerk, it might be otherwise; but he thought Mr. Paul (the present clerk) had sufficient to do to attend to the superintendence of the asylum and hospital. He hoped they would find some other gentleman. They could always find "public-spirited gentlemen" on other occasions when they wanted them. Surely they could now. His time was very precious at present, and he thought they required the services of some gentleman as secretary who could devote more time to the duties than he could; more particularly as he found, from a contemptible paragraph that appeared in one of the daily papers concerning him the other day, that the time he devoted to public duties was narrowly watched.

Several gentlemen having appealed to Mr. Walker to give way, and he still refusing to do so,

MR. EZZY rose and proposed that, as Mr. Walker could not devote the time, the Rev. Mr. Adam should be appointed secretary, and Mr. Edward Powell vice-president.

MR. ADAM declined. He thought they ought to have Mr. Walker.

MR. THOMAS PRIMROSE, MR. RICHARD RIDGE, and several other members then expressed a hope that Mr. Walker would allow his name to be inserted in the resolution. Mr. Primrose said they could not afford to lose him, particularly just now, with an action pending against the society; and, as to the law suit, he believed it was an understood thing that Mr. Walker should be paid professionally for what he did respecting it.

MR. ADAM thought the best thanks of the society were due to Mr. Walker for the valuable services he had rendered them as secretary for several years. He (Mr. W.) was certainly now very much engaged; but he thought the committee would be satisfied with whatever time he could give them rather than lose his assistance altogether; at any rate till they could find some one who would properly fill his place. He trusted on this understanding Mr. Walker would allow himself to be renominated.

MR. WALKER said he did not like to see them at a loss altogether. He had too great a respect for the institution to do that. They might insert his name in the resolution if they chose, but if he acted, he would not be responsible for the proper conduct of the business, inasmuch as he could not afford the time to devote to the duties sufficiently. So that if anything wrong occurred, he would hold himself blameless. He begged them to bear this in mind.

DR. DAY, at the suggestion of several members, then amended the resolution and proposed it as follows:—"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the committee of management for the past year, and that Mr. Walker be especially thanked for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of secretaryship to the institution for a number of years past, and that the following gentlemen be elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.:—President, James B. Johnston, Esq., J.P.; vice-president, the Rev. Matthew Adam; hon. secretary, William Walker, Esq., M.L.A.; and treasurer, George Ancel, Esq.

MR. THOMAS PRIMROSE seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously.

MR. J. F. JONES moved the next resolution,—"That the following gentlemen form the elective portion of the committee for the ensuing year, viz:—Messrs. E. Powell, J.P., C. W. May, J. M'Quade, John Ezzy, W. Alderson, J. Primrose, John Roberts, T. W. Marsden; and that Mr. John Tebbutt, jun., Mr. David Cobcroft, and Mr. W. J. Alder be auditors of the society's accounts for the ensuing year."

MR. J. HOSKISSON seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. M. ADAM, who said he had much confidence in doing so, proposed, and Mr. John M'Quade seconded—"That Henry Day, Esq., be elected surgeon to the asylum and hospital for the ensuing year."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

DR. DAY briefly returned thanks for the confidence which the meeting had reposed in him in re-electing him.

MR. W. J. CREW moved, and MR. W. JOHNSTON seconded,—"That this meeting hereby authorises the committee of management for the ensuing year to make such alterations, and effect such repairs, on the premises of the institution as may be required; and to defend the action at law respecting the society's right to their cattle run at Liverpool Plains, and to make such other arrangements in reference thereto as to them may seem likely to secure or advance the interest of the society in that particular."

The Rev. M. ADAM thought that a sub committee should be appointed to look after the lawsuit.

MR. WALKER was of the same opinion, and thought that the committee should select three of their number to look specially after that matter; but this was a matter for the committee to consider after the public meeting.

The resolution was then put and passed unanimously.

After the passing of the other resolutions, of salaries, &c., and awarding a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

28TH JANUARY.—The weather is, and has been for some days, intensely warm. Some of the oldest residents—men who never omit to consult the thermometer morning and evening—augur the approach of a heavy and continuous fall of rain. A change of that description, if not hurtful to agriculture, would be most acceptable, for it would cool the atmosphere. Just now old gentlemen mop their foreheads, and walk on the shady side of the road with their hats in their hands. Small boys take cheap shower-baths wherever they can get them; young ladies subsist entirely on ice and wafers, and fussy people give you their word they never experienced anything like the heat in the whole course of their lives.

We had a land sale on the 24th. None of the town or suburban lots were bid for, but some of the most valuable country lots were purchased. The parties who bought will improve, turn the land to good account, and thereby benefit the district.

A miller of considerable experience and highly respectable standing, Mr. Redgate, of Sydney, has recently visited this district. After observing for himself, and obtaining information upon these matters, which are "points of the compass" to the man of business, he determined to purchase an allotment, and erect a mill thereon. This will be an advantage in more ways than one. We will be able to grind our own wheat, and it is allowable to anticipate that a much larger quantity of that kind of grain will be grown. Land now unoccupied will be taken up for that purpose, and it is not a stretch of imagination to expect that it will give our farmers something else to hope for than the produce of the maize crop.

On Tuesday, the 29th instant, a respectable meeting took place at the National Schoolroom, to witness the examination of the pupils, who are receiving their education at that institution. At half-past three the scholars were assembled, and in the presence of their parents and a number of visitors underwent an examination in arithmetic, orthography, reading, and geography. The answer to every question was prompt and accurate, and a degree of proficiency exhibited acceptable and gratifying to those who were present. The books of the school show a steady increase in the number of children who attend, and, apart from improvement and progress in book learning, the cleanliness, orderly, disciplined demeanour of the different classes manifested a nice propriety of conduct reflecting much credit upon their teacher. A well arranged tea party, and ample playground rejoiced the hearts of these youthful members of our community. In the evening a large proportion of the inhabitants assembled in the schoolroom, and heard from several of the local patrons much information as to what had been done, and many valuable observations suggesting the best means of extending the benefits of the education obtainable at this school. All concurred in the desirability of obtaining a larger schoolroom, more material in the shape of books, forms, and other indispensable necessaries—particularly prizes, for those scholars whose attention, assiduity, and ability should entitle them to approbation at future examinations. To meet these requirements, nearly £5 was almost instantly subscribed, and I am confident that contributions augmenting that amount will be received before long. It was determined to hold the next examination on the 24th of May. In acknowledging the ability so beneficially and practically exhibited by Mr. Hood in conducting the school, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously and rapturously awarded to him by young and old. Local patrons are in some places mere names—men who never assist in any degree towards the support and extension of instruction. It is a pleasure to have it in my power to assure you that the local patrons here act very differently. They exercise a watchful supervision over the affairs of the national school amounting, almost, to enthusiasm. Their exertions and care have done much in a good cause. The question of public instruction is acknowledged to be of the first importance, demanding consideration before any other. The experience of ages has shown that the main, the chief object of education is not so much to fill the mind with learning as to cultivate and develop its faculties, expand the mind, widen thought, sharpen to an edge the intellect, and give proper vigour to the best and highest attributes of human nature. Untutored man is only the child of habit, the creature of impulse, and philosophy justly rejects as poetical illusions those representations which would endow the savage with virtues inseparable from refinement. Those who wish to preserve the land from obscurantism and might should be earnest, active, and united in upholding the cause of education.

The degenerate Romans, after repeated warnings from fitful eruptions, suffered the barbarians to gather strength round their frontier and they fell. In such a precedent there is both hope and monition; and it remains to be seen whether our educated class will inertly await their fate, or seek to avert the torrent by efficiently opening up proper channels of enlightenment for that section of the community who are envious, insolent, ferocious, and dangerous, because they are ignorant.

TUESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY.—A highly respectable audience assembled this evening at the schoolhouse, East Kempsey, to hear a lecture upon the great historical subject of Nineveh, from Mr. Simpson, of Port Macquarie. Every source of information bearing upon the matter of his lecture had been carefully consulted by the lecturer, and all the remarkable incidents which distinguished the rise, prosperity, and fall of the ancient capital of Assyria were related in simple and comprehensive language. The manners, customs, and institutions of a city so renowned in ancient history, and brought to light by the laborious research of Botta and Layard, were explained. It would occupy more space than it is allowable for me to ask reviewing the many topics which the discourse of Mr. Simpson included. Where once proud Nineveh stood there are now some humble villages; where once corn fields waved there is now barrenness and desolation, and where once Assyrian nobles drove their chariots miserable Arabs now roam in predatory bands.

WALLABADAH.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

THIS little township is beginning to rise into importance. We observe several new houses in the course of erection, and understand that several tradesmen intend to establish themselves shortly. The Armidale mail passes up and down six times a week each way. The coaches (Mr. Gill's) change horses here in the morning, while the passengers have breakfast, which causes a considerable stir in the place.

People were very busy in this township last week in thrashing their wheat. Mr. Brown, of Murrurundi, the proprietor of a thrashing machine, had occasion to pass this way on his road to Nundle, and numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to have their wheat thrashed and cleaned, which he did to their utmost satisfaction. It is certainly a great boon to the public to get their wheat thrashed by this machine, as it is both cheap and expeditious. The machine will thrash and clean from 120 to 150 bushels per day. We hope Mr. Brown, the indefatigable and obliging proprietor, will meet with the encouragement he so justly merits. Wheat has turned out well this season in this place. The ground belonging to Mr. Jonathan Cook, of the Royal Oak public-house, produced about thirty bushels to the acre, and the quality first-rate.

We have had a deal of thunder and rain here lately, but the crops are looking well.

WINDEYER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

FEBRUARY 8.—SIXTEEN OUNCE NUGGET.—Last Tuesday, Mr. Davidson, the manager of the Oriental Bank of this town, purchased a 16 oz. nugget; it was got by a Chinaman on the Long Flat. Several nuggets have been got before in this vicinity of a similar size, and it caused no small amount of excitement among the Chinamen.

ESCORT.—I hear from good authority that upwards of 1600 ozs of gold-dust leave by escort—a sign that the Meroo is not quite done yet. This is independent of what leaves Hargraves.

FOUND DEAD.—A man was found dead in his tent last week. He was known by the name of Joe, the gardener. I do not know the whole particulars, but he was subject to palpitation of the heart. He was dead four days when he was found out.

It is now raining delightfully, what we have not seen this many-a-day.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF CATTLE STEALING.—A meeting of the committee of the Association for the Suppression of Cattle Stealing was held at the offices in George-street, on Tuesday, at which the following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Arthur Hodgson, President, in the chair: Messrs. Campbell, Brown, Hamilton, Rundle, Druitt, Clements, Maclean, Buchanan, &c. A quantity of correspondence was laid before the committee, and several new members joined the association. The meeting was adjourned till Tuesday, the 26th instant.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. Robert Fitzgerald was sworn, and resumed his seat as member of the Council.

DUTIES ON RUM, &c.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON presented a petition from the members of the Chamber of Commerce (printed in yesterday's Herald), against the proposed alteration in the tariff of New South Wales.

Petition received.

Mr. THOMSON gave notice that at the next sitting day he should move that the petition be printed.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON presented another petition from certain of the citizens of Sydney, to the same effect. There were four hundred and twenty-six signatures attached to this petition—attached since eleven o'clock this morning, and comprising those of the men most respectably connected with the mercantile interests of this community.

Petition received.

Mr. THOMSON gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he should move that this petition be printed.

NOTICE.—SUSPENSION OF ORDERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he should move the suspension of the Standing Orders for the purpose of passing through all their stages the "Duties of Customs Bill," and the "Colonial Spirits Duties Bill" of 1861.

DISMEMBERMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid upon the table a return to an address formerly agreed upon by the Council for copies of despatches and other papers in reference to the dismemberment of New South Wales.

Ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY LANDS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid upon the table returns in reference to lands reserved for railway purposes, in reply to an address of the House.

Ordered to be printed.

LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS.

Mr. DOCKER, in pursuance of notice, asked the Attorney-General, whether the Government contemplate taking any steps to relieve the Chinese at Lambing Flat from their present dangerous position; and whether they intend to indemnify these unfortunate men for the losses they have sustained through the late illegal and violent measures pursued towards them?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied as follows:—That up to the present time the matter stood thus, immediately on the intimation to the Government of the disorders at Lambing Flat, and that there was not sufficient force on the gold-fields for the preservation of the public peace, the Government caused additional police to be sent to the locality. They ordered the Southern and the Western mounted police, with officers, under the command of Mr. Zouch, to proceed to Lambing Flat, and the Chief Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands also, were called upon to afford their assistance. By this means an armed and mounted force of fifty or sixty men were collected, and the authorities were instructed by telegram, that if an increase of force were required, and the description stated, such additional force would be furnished. As to the instructions, the Chief Commissioner was ordered to uphold the law, and the regulations, without reference to condition or country, in the case of any of the inhabitants of these gold-fields. It was not to be understood as a part of his duty to assume that any portion of the law was to be put in abeyance; but that should any party, Chinese or others, complain of any matter he was to enquire into and decide upon it according to the law and the regulations, and if he had not sufficient power to carry his decisions into effect in the usual way, they were to be carried out by means of the armed force placed at his disposal. As the Government became aware of other particulars in the case they would determine their further course; in the meantime nothing further had been done. In reply to the latter question, he desired to say that no demands or claims for compensation or indemnification had been received by the Government as to these disturbances.

MANSLAUGHTER.—CORONERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in pursuance of notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable coroners to admit to bail persons charged with manslaughter. He did not think it necessary at this stage to enter at any length into the provisions of the bill, which merely went to give to coroners the same powers as were vested in Justices of the Peace.

Leave was given.

Bill brought in and read a first time, to be read a second time this day week.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS BILL.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the second reading of the Criminal Lunatics Bill of 1861. As he had before explained, this bill merely proposed the adoption of an Act recently passed by the Imperial Parliament. Formerly, lunatics, in the unfortunate position of those to whom the bill was intended to apply, were placed nominally under the care of her Majesty; nominally, he said, for there were no provisions whatever for the amelioration of their condition, their cure, or their restoration. The law of England had now been amended, and he proposed the amendment for adoption here. With respect to the term "criminal lunatics," he would only say that he had adopted it. The fact of their acquittal, however, was enough of itself to show that no idea of crime attached to such persons. In many cases they were utterly unconscious of offence; the scenes and circumstances which led to their incarceration had passed utterly from their memory. He thought there would be no opposition to the adoption of the English law.

Dr. DOUGLASS had the greatest pleasure in supporting this bill. There were persons in this colony who ought to have been set at liberty long ago; there were many who would have been set at liberty by former governors of this colony—for, formerly, governors did not exercise such a power under reports from medical examiners. It was said that such a power did not exist under any Act of Parliament; and as they were told this it was most desirable that legislation should be had without delay on the subject.

The bill was read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed that the committal be fixed for to-morrow, but on the suggestion of Mr. Want altered the day to Wednesday next.

Committal fixed for Wednesday next accordingly.

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Duties of Customs Bill. In doing so, he wished as briefly as possible to allude to the different position of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in reference to measures of this kind. The Assembly had to provide the means as well as to regulate the expenditure, and therefore such a measure as this was strictly within their province—the province of the Assembly. He now came to the provisions of the bill itself, which were extremely simple. The objects were to reduce the duty on tea and, in order to make up the deficiency thereby caused, to increase the duty on rum—so to make up the amount of revenue as to render unnecessary any interference with the general tariff, which must form a subject for deep consideration—for single consideration—during another session. The effect of the change of duties as to finances, as stated by his colleague in another place, appeared to be this that, by the reduction of the duty on tea there would be a loss to the revenue of some £34,000, and this £34,000 it was proposed to make up by the increase of the duty on rum. This increase was a very simple mode. The duties on other spirits were 10s., on rum 7s. It was proposed to make all alike. He had now heard that this change was opposed—until half an hour ago he had not heard of such opposition, and he scarcely thought that the opposition went beyond Sydney. In concluding the brief remarks he had to make, he would only say that this House should recollect that if they did take part in deciding on matters like the present, they took a share of the responsibility also.

Mr. BYRNES seconded the motion for the second reading.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that hon. members would recollect that in years gone by he had taken a considerable part in discussions of this nature. In fact the path he had followed had been patent to the whole colony, especially in the year 1852, when a great reform was made in the Customs' duties, and when a tariff was established which gave so much satisfaction to the mercantile community, and also to the whole of the inhabitants of the colony. That measure was passed without, he believed, one dissentient voice, for fortunately the cry of protection had not then risen. That tariff was founded on the principles of free trade, and he was happy to say that it had been attended with the greatest possible success, both as a measure for raising a revenue and also for preventing illicit distillation and smuggling. And notwithstanding that some alterations had been made in that tariff, he was not aware that up to this time any serious consequences had arisen from the alteration. He believed, however, sincerely that if the Legislature were to pass the measure now proposed, there would be illicit distillation carried on throughout the whole of the colony, and that every harbour, creek, and inlet would be frequented by smuggling vessels. He was not speaking theoretically, but from practical experience. He knew what happened in days gone by, when the duties were not so high as they were now proposed to be. In the year 1830, the tariff which was exacted upon spirits was, upon colonial spirits made from grain, 2s. 6d. per gallon; upon spirits imported from the United Kingdom or from the West Indies, 6s. 6d. per gallon; and upon all other spirits, 8s. 6d. per gallon. Shortly after that time the late able and eminent governor Sir George Gipps, seeing the great immorality arising from intemperance, and willing in every possible way to put it down, thought that the most feasible way of doing this would be by increasing the duties on spirits, and an attempt to put down crime by that means was accordingly made. He (Mr Deas Thomson) would say that he knew of no article which he would desire to see more highly taxed than spirits; it was an article of luxury if not of dissipation—an article that created more crime and evil in the community than anything else. But as practical men we must know that if we got beyond what he might call the standard revenue, we should create even greater evils than intemperance; we should find that while the revenue would suffer, the fair trader would be defrauded, and the public would be to a certain extent demoralised. The revenue would certainly not be benefited, while other great evils would ensue. There must, therefore, be some limit to the amount of duties imposed. Within that limit he was quite willing to go; but it was because he believed that the rates now proposed would reproduce all those great evils and inconveniences to which he had alluded, that he felt bound to oppose this measure. He did not wish to overstrain the powers of this House, or unnecessarily to deal in financial questions; but he held that the powers of legislation possessed by this House were undoubted in a matter of this kind; and if we should conceive that our intervention would be for the good of the country, we should be false to our duty unless we did interpose. (Hear, hear.) He would tell the hon. and learned member who had introduced this bill that the effect of raising the duties in 1840, in the case of spirits imported from the United Kingdom, from 6s. 6d. to 9s., and in the case of other spirits from 8s. 6d. to 12s., was in a very short time the spread of illicit distillation; and to such a height did it go that Sir George Gipps was reluctantly compelled to go down to the old Legislative Council to ask for an abrogation of the law—that is to say, that the duties should be reduced to one-half of what had previously existed. In a message which Sir George Gipps sent down to the Legislative Council on the 10th of November, 1843, he thus expressed himself:—

> The object of it is to convert the present *ad valorem* duties on certain articles (the principal of which is sugar) into fixed duties, and in other cases to increase the *ad valorem* duties, so that, by the joint operation of these measures, an increase of revenue may be obtained sufficient to allow of a reduction of at least one-half of the duties on spirits. It is not without much hesitation and reluctance that I bring forward a measure, the effect of which will be to reduce the price of ardent spirits; but illicit distillation and smuggling of spirits have of late been carried to such an extent in the colony, which seems to me to be fraught with evils of great magnitude and to call imperiously for a remedy.

That was the deliberate opinion of that very eminent man respecting the effect of raising the duty on spirits from 9s. to 12s. per gallon; and so impressed were the members of the then Legislative Council with the justice of that opinion, and so convinced were they of the necessity of reducing the duties below those that were formerly collected before the establishment for illicit purposes could be broken up, that they at once reduced the duty on rum to 3s. 6d. per gallon. That reduction had immediately the happiest results, as it completely put a stop to illicit distillation, which was not again heard of so long as the tariff remained at that rate. No doubt the circumstances of the colony were different from those existing now, but they were not so different but that the same results would arise if a similar course were pursued. At that time wages for labour were much higher than they were now, and a number of persons were then out of employment. But would anyone say that wages were not now being reduced, or that there were not now a great number of people out of employment. He could speak from personal experience that such was the case. It should be recollected also that there had lately been imported into this country a great many persons from Scotland and from Ireland, who had been accustomed all their lives to illicit distillation, and if they found that a premium was offered, they would be quite willing to enter again upon that demoralising occupation. This question had been the subject of a very minute inquiry before the old Legislative Council. Some of the licensed distillers and other witnesses were examined, and it was elicited from them that a hundredweight of sugar of the ordinary quality would produce about seven gallons of spirits. Upon that calculation, a ton of sugar of that description would give about 140 gallons. Even supposing that nothing whatever was paid for the material, and that it was sold at the proposed rate of duty, that would give no less that £70 to the ton. The cost of sugar of the kind to which he had alluded was from £25 to £33, and supposing that the cost of making the spirit amounted to another £25, even then the distiller would get a profit of £20 for every ton of sugar converted into spirit, supposing that he got no more for it than the amount of the duty. This would offer a premium irresistible to a certain class of persons here, and on that ground he would ask the Government to abstain from pressing this measure on the Council. The hon. and learned Attorney-General had deprecated any disturbance of the tariff more than was absolutely necessary. But why tamper with the revenue in this case? If there was any force in that argument it bore against the passing of this measure. If it was intended soon to have a complete revision of the tariff that was another reason why we should not now meddle with it. What would the passing of this measure create but insecurity? And what was insecurity productive of but disinclination on the part of capitalists to enter upon new speculations? And from that consequence the whole community would suffer. He was ready to admit that tea was not an article of luxury, but one of necessity; but let us compare the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom, and the rates that were levied there with those in this colony. The average duty upon tea in the United Kingdom was 1s. 5d. per lb., and the consumption was two pounds nine ounces per head, whereas in New South Wales the duty on tea was 3d. per pound, and the average consumption nine pounds eight ounces per head, being three times as much in this colony as in England. Would any one say that there was any oppression whatever in this, or that there was any article that might with as much propriety be taxed as tea? Who, in general, paid that duty? There were, of course, some heads of families who were mechanics, but it was, in nine cases out of ten, the employers of labour who paid that tax. It was the employer of labour who had to provide his servants with rations. The tax fell but lightly on the community at large; and tea had been selected for taxation because it was an article of general consumption. It was on that ground that a tax was levied on tea in the year 1852; and its imposition had this advantage, that as the exigencies of the Government arose as the duty increased; and accordingly it was not necessary for the Government to continue to come down to the Legislature at different times for the purpose of imposing fresh taxation. There were one or two facts connected with the duty levied on sugar which he desired to present to the House, although the question was not immediately connected with the measure before the House. The duty on raw sugar imported into the United Kingdom, was at the rate of 13s. 5d. per cwt., and the consumption there was 36 lbs. per head. This duty had of late years been considerably reduced, which had increased its consumption. If the duty on sugar in this colony were as high as 13s. 5d. per cwt. he would be disposed to see it reduced. But what could be said of a duty of 5s. per cwt.? That was nearly double what it was under the tariff of 1852, while the consumption in this colony was no less than 69 lbs. per head, —nearly double the amount consumed in England. It was clear, therefore, that this duty in no way cramped or limited the consumption. Being an article of general consumption its taxation had all the advantages which he had mentioned as appertaining to tea. The hon. and learned Attorney-General said he saw no reason for making a distinction between the duties on rum and brandy. But he (the Attorney-General) must surely know that there was no temptation here to the imitation of brandy, there being no difficulty in detecting the brandy imported from the United Kingdom from that manufactured here. For that reason the duty on brandy could be collected without difficulty. It was the same with the article of hollands, which had always borne a higher duty, because the duty upon it could be so easily collected. But it was different with rum, which could be made in the colony. The principal distillation being from sugar, it was, of course, very easy to make rum in this colony. And if a higher duty were levied on rum, illicit distillation would be had recourse to for the sake of avoiding the duty. There was one subject that he would willingly have abstained from alluding to had it not been touched upon by the hon. and learned member; it was this, the undoubted and unquestionable power of the Council to deal with this subject. The hon. and learned member almost seemed to deny that such power existed. It was not necessary to go back any great length of time to settle this point, because recently there had been some very important discussions in the United Kingdom respecting the powers of the House of Lords to deal with questions of this kind, and although the attempt had been made to do so the House of Commons had never gone so far as to deny those powers. There was no doubt that the power of initiating money bills was vested in the Legislative Assembly as the representative branch of the Legislature, but when such measures had been passed by that body, this Council possessed with respect to them complete and concurrent powers of legislation. He found that after a resolution which was proposed by Lord Palmerston had been passed by the House of Commons, arising out of the dispute respecting the abolition of the paper duty, a resolution was passed by the House of Lords contending for their full rights, in reference to decisions on matters of this kind. That resolution was as follows:—

> "That the power exercised by the House of Peers, in making the amendments and abatements in the bill intituled "An Act for additional Imposition on several Foreign Commodities, and for Encouragement of several Commodities and Manufactures of this Kingdom," both as to the matter, measure, and time, concerning the rates and impositions on merchandise, is a fundamental, inherent, and undoubted right of the House of Peers, from which they cannot depart."

That was a resolution passed by the House of *Lords*, and he contended that by analogy this Council possessed the same rights, only limited by the powers granted to it under the Constitution Act. Therefore, we had absolutely an undoubted right to deal with matters of this kind, and we were bound to defend that right. He would further quote in support of what he had urged an extract from a speech by Mr. Horsman in the House of Commons, in the debate on the subject of the dispute between the two Houses:—

> "But they are profoundly conscious of this truth, that they can only effectually oppose the Commons with one purpose—namely, to give time for the more decided and more mature demonstration of the national will. They know that only this is in their power, and that the national will, once clearly made up and unmistakably expressed, must be obeyed. I cannot conceive any more genuine responsibility. The Lords have always acknowledged it. They have always acted upon it, and every impartial student of history will admit that no institution known to history has, on the whole, shown so profound and accurate a knowledge of the feelings and opinions of the nation, and has so studiedly yet cordially made the national sentiment the basis of its own conduct. (Opposition cheers.) If that be the case, I ask again on what grounds of public policy or safety are we to exclude the Lords from any share of financial legislation? Let us remember the great truth which we have been so frequently told—that financial legislation in these days assumes different proportions from what it did two centuries ago. Finance now is by far the largest and most important branch of legislation. It is mixed up with every great question of national policy, and to exclude the Lords from finance is to exclude them from more than one-half of the legislative business of the country. I ask why, in questions of finance, are we to emancipate ourselves from that check and control which the Constitution has provided in all matters of legislation? Are the Commons infallible in finance? Is there no hasty, no ill-considered, no selfish legislation on finance? (Opposition cheers.)

Why, I believe that financial questions are especially those which, as they must fall ultimately to be decided by the Commons, do need beyond all others the balancing and regulating action of the Peers; because where classes and constituencies have motives of selfishness the strongest, and where peculiar interests and localities put a pressure upon their representatives and wish for a time to convert them into delegates, then not only is it the public interest but the secret conviction of those coerced representatives that they need the correcting action of a second Chamber. (Opposition cheers.) I admit, as everybody must admit, that all financial legislation should originate with the Commons,—that it should originate with that elective and more immediately responsible body which is constantly being sent back to the constituencies; but it is no less necessary that there should be a reviewing power of a second and independent Chamber, which by the constitution should deliberate, inquire, and calmly pronounce a dispassionate judgment. So strongly do I regret this, that even if law and precedent combined—which assuredly they do not—to exclude the Lords from all share in financial legislation, I should say that, as the effect of the Reform Act was to give greater predominance to the House of Commons, and as the further effect of another Reform Bill must tend in the same way to the greater centralisation of political power in one Chamber to the practical disfranchisement of the other—were I not certain that the silent and unconscious working of our Constitution would adapt itself to each new want as it arises, and would provide a remedy, the time would come when we should feel that it would be wise to aim at some new adjustment of the relations and functions of the two Houses, so as to secure their harmonious co-operation, and when that time arrived, instead of limiting the field of action of the peers, I believe the nation would find it might proceed with safety in the opposite direction, to relax instead of tighten the restrictions on them, with a view of restoring the equilibrium which we know to be so essential to the safe working of the Constitution."

As bearing upon the necessity of some revising power being exercised by a second Chamber in matters of legislation, we must look at the effect which the Electoral Act had produced in increasing the power of the House of Assembly. It became, therefore, the more necessary that we should stand by our rights and powers, and he was sorry to see these in any way disputed by the hon. and learned Attorney-General. It was because he considered the measure before the House quite unnecessary at this time, that it was dangerous and calculated to do the greatest possible injury to the community, and calculated also to demoralise the people by its operation, as well as for the reason that it would be unwise to tamper with the tariff, that he raised his voice against it. The probability was that he should not be a member of the Legislature when that general revision of the tariff took place to which allusion had been made; he was, therefore, the more anxious to give his opinions on the present occasion. That revision of the tariff certainly could not take place before the close of this session, and it was very improbable that he should be chosen a member of the Council that would succeed this, supposing that the present Ministry continued in power. He had omitted to allude to one very important objection to this measure. A petition against its passing had been presented to the House to-day; it had emanated from the Chamber of Commerce, and contained the names of all the most wealthy and influential commercial men in the city, comprising altogether 420 signatures. It was stated that had time allowed, a greater number of signatures would have been obtained. He hoped that time would be afforded for the public to express their views on this question. The hon. and learned Attorney-General had told the House that he was not aware that any opposition would have been raised to this measure until he entered the Chamber. But surely if that were the case the hon. and learned gentleman must have been living in an atmosphere of his own, for he (Mr. Deas Thomson) had not met a single individual who did not deprecate the passing of this measure in the most unqualified terms. It was true that the measure had come up from the other Chamber, but it was stated to have been supported there by those who were really opposed to it, but who voted against their own convictions for fear lest if it were thrown out the country would be deprived of the present Ministry, and that the Land Bill and the Legislative Council Bill would be thereby delayed. The measure had passed very rapidly through that House, it having been passed through all its stages in one sitting, so that really the public had not had the opportunity of expressing their opinions upon it. There was no occasion for haste in legislation of this kind. If it should ultimately be passed no disadvantage would accrue from a little delay, as the duties were now being calculated at the higher rates, while, if it were not passed, the difference could be returned. If it had been known in the country districts that this measure was coming before the Legislature an infinite number of petitions would have been sent in against it. He would conclude by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. JOHNSON seconded the amendment.

Mr. RUSSELL said that he rose to speak to the original question and not to the amendment, reserving to himself thereby the privilege to again address the House. He had been in hopes that it would not have been necessary for him to rise at such an early stage in the debate, especially when his eyes had rested upon the numerous array of hon. gentlemen on the other side of that House who were opposed to the second reading of the bill. It appeared, however, that those gentlemen were ashamed to begin the opposition which they had in contemplation. There was a very great noise, he thought, made about a very little matter—(derisive cheers)—and hon. members had been led astray in consequence,—all of them, and especially the hon. member Mr. Deas Thomson. The change proposed to be effected by this bill had given rise to an infinite number of melancholy prognostications. What was it that it was proposed to do? Only to put three shillings per gallon on certain spirits, and upon rum. This, it was alleged, would infallibly give occasion to a large increase of illicit distillation. To this he (Mr. Russell) could not altogether agree, at all events not in the way in which it appeared that Mr. Deas Thomson appeared to apprehend. The hon. member who spoke last ought to take into consideration the fact that wages at the present time were very different from what they were then. There was not the same inducement held out for illicit distillation which at that time existed. No strong inducement now existed for a man now to distil in the expectation of large profits. Again there was another thing to be remembered, and that was that the parties in whose hands were the larger distilleries were more respectable than were the correspondent class at that time. It was not the distillation in the bush that had done the mischief. The evil came from the large distilleries, and the Customs were far more injured by the secret taps of the large distillers than by the iron pots of the bush. The hon. member proceeded to argue that illicit distillation being in contravention of the law, was of necessity subject to much depression—a circumstance which in itself tended to act as a discouragement to the illegal trade. He dared say that many hon. members were aware that there was even now a large amount of spirits illegally manufactured. If any of them went into a public-house in the city how difficult did they not find it to get pure brandy. They got that which had scarcely a taste of cognac, that which was put before them being, in a large number of instances, adulterated with illegally manufactured "white spirits." He (Mr. Russell) could see nothing so very shocking in what was proposed by the Bill. Distillation was not of itself essentially a demoralising pursuit. If practised illicitly it had, of course, its injurious effect; but nevertheless, as to ardent spirits, if a man chose to have them, he would have them at any price. The hon. member then proceeded to state his opinion that, if it was really desired to prohibit the use of liquor the only effectual way was to introduce a Maine Liquor Law, and prohibit it altogether. Alcohol was largely used in the wine making of this country, and he had himself seen the people of a whole village suffering intoxication. He could not believe that his hon. friend, Mr. Deas Thomson, would be found to have voted against the second reading of the bill. If he did, he would vote against his calm and deliberate conviction. (Derisive cheers.) He was glad to find that the voice of the people was at length to be heard in that House, and he desired it should be always so heard, for and against. Revenue must be had somewhere, whether raised from the imposition of three shillings a gallon on spirits or by the imposition of twopence on every bank note issued. He and the hon. gentlemen on that (the Ministerial side) had heard no arguments against the second reading of this bill. (Oh, oh.) He should vote for the original question, believing that the finances of the country required it. He believed some hon. members were opposed to the second reading, because they identified the Government. He should support the original proposition.

Mr. BROADHURST: Quite enough, quite enough—jam satis.

Mr. WANT moved the adjournment of the debate, urging that there was reason to believe that many petitions would be forthcoming against the bill, if time were allowed to send them in.

Mr. LORD seconded the motion.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the adjournment of the debate. No cause had been shown for such an adjournment. The case involved in the bill was one which had frequently been discussed, and was completely before the colony. It was not reasonable to ask for a postponement, simply because petitions might possibly be sent in. To postpone a debate under such circumstances would be a very inconvenient precedent.

Mr. DOCKER was quite astonished at the opposition of the hon. the Attorney-General. Such an interval was necessary inasmuch as that House was, under the circumstances, the only place in which the people could have an opportunity of making any remonstrance.

The question as to the adjournment of the debate until Wednesday next was then put and and affirmed by the following division:—

Ayes, 21.

Mr. Want
Isaacs
Park
Broadhurst
Forbes
Lord
Norton
Johnson
Berry
Docker
Prince

Mr. Douglass
Mitchell
Lamb
Fitzgerald
Hill
Chairman of Committees
Mr. Deas Thomson
Merewether
Alexander } Tellers.
Holden

Noes, 4.

The Attorney-General
Mr. Byrnes

Mr. Russell } Tellers.
Robey

COLONIAL SPIRITS BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that in consequence of the decision of the House with reference to the second reading of the Duties of Customs Bill, he begged to move the postponement of the second reading of the Colonial Spirits Bill until Wednesday next.

Agreed to.

ESTIMATES AND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Mr. WANT, pursuant to notice, rose to move, "That there be laid upon the table of this House, a return showing:—Copy of Ways and Means of the colony of New South Wales, for the year 1858-59. Copy of Estimates of probable Expenditure for 1859. Copy of Estimates of Ways and Means for 1860. Copy of Estimates of probable expenditure for 1860. Copy of Estimates of Ways and Means for 1861. Copy of Estimates of probable Expenditure for 1861. An account of the number of gallons of spirits on which the duty of Customs has been paid in the years 1858, 1859, and 1860, specifying the number of gallons on which the duty of 10s. and of 7s. has been paid. An account of the number of gallons of rum and whisky, and of spirits distilled in the colony, on which duty has been paid during the month of January, 1861, and of the same in the corresponding month, 1860." He had, since placing the notice of this motion upon the business paper, been given to understand that the proper mode for him to proceed would be to substitute the form of applying for these returns by an address to his Excellency instead of moving for them as an order of the House.

Leave being given to amend the motion,

Mr. WANT, in continuation, observed that the first six papers had been already printed and might therefore be furnished at little or no expense. He presumed there would be no objection to the production of these papers on the part of the Government.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL intimated that he was opposed to the granting of these returns.

Mr. WANT proceeded to show why they were required. It was necessary for hon. members to have these papers in order to enable them to know how the country stood in financial matters—whether the revenue was sustained or not—so that they might know whether they could or could not safely assent to the proposition to make any great alteration in the tariff.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL intimated that there would be no objection on the part of the Government to the granting of returns marked 7 and 8.

Mr. NORTON having seconded the motion,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL expressed his surprise at the motion just submitted to the House. A more grasping, sweeping resolution in a financial matter like this he had never heard. He had searched and looked in vain for the precedent of any such a series of resolutions. It was utterly impossible for him, as a member of the Government, to assent to such a resolution. Such a motion must necessarily lead to great inconvenience. There was no saying where it was to stop. Let him see any precedent for such a production of papers. For the hon. member to bring forward such a series of resolutions showed a high degree of courage on the part of that hon. member, and a rather unflattering view of his (the Attorney-General's) blindness.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON hoped that the President would be good enough to deliver his opinion on this point, —as to the right of the House to call for these returns.

The PRESIDENT considered that the question now raised, and upon which he was invited to state his opinion, was a very important one—in his opinion the most important one which had yet been brought before him,—lying, as it did at the foot of the functions of that House. The case being one of such obvious importance, he had, on seeing the notice of the motion of the hon. and learned member, thought it incumbent upon him to ascertain what was the state of parliamentary law and precedent in reference thereto; and the results of that search, in which he had been ably assisted by the Chief Clerk of the House, he would state to the Council. What was the power of Parliament in respect of returns by order or by address was laid down in the latest edition of May. That authority defined (chapter 20) the power of Parliament in such matters in these words:—"Parliament, in the exercise of its various functions, is invested with the power of ordering all documents to be laid before it which are necessary for its information. Each House enjoys this authority separately, but not, in all cases, independently of the Crown. The ordinary accounts relating to trade, finance, and general or local matters, are ordered directly, and are returned in obedience to the order of the House whence it issued; but returns of matters connected with the exercise of royal prerogative are obtained by means of addresses to the Crown." So far May. The 54th section of the Constitution Act showed that it was by royal prerogative that Estimates were sent down to Parliament; and the sending of Estimates being thus a matter of prerogative, it followed that such papers could only be obtained by means of addresses to his Excellency the Governor-General, or, what was the same thing, to the officer administering the Government. It was not a matter of order but a matter of prerogative. By the first of the Standing Orders of the Council—a law to that House, having been assented to and confirmed by the Governor-General, it was expressly provided that the practice of that House should follow that of the House of Lords in all cases wherein no other rule for its order was specially provided. In looking into this matter, therefore, he (the President) had made it his business, with the assistance of the chief clerk of the House, to search the journals of the House of Lords, in order to see what were the precedents afforded in similar cases in the proceedings of that august body. He would state to the House what these several precedents were bearing upon the point now under consideration. The first of these to which he would refer was that commenced by a notice of motion (given by Lord Grenville on the 13th of February, 1816) "for estimates of the military establishment of the present year"—meaning the year ending on the 31st of March, 1817. [Hansard's Parl. Deb. xxxii., page 422.] On the day following—the 14th of February—the motion was made, of which notice had thus been given, the precedent quoted by Lord Grenville on the occasion being that, in the year 1742, a motion precisely similar had been made "in order to enable the Lords"—at that time—"the better able to judge of the necessity or expediency of further engagement," in support of the continental policy of that day. In 1756, the House of Lords again called for the Estimates of the year, in order to ascertain in what manner the blessings of peace might then be secured to the country. On the 15th of March, 1816, he might also state, Lord Holland and the Duke of Sussex presented petitions to the House of Lords against the Property Tax. [Hansard xxxiii., page 319.] Thereupon an address was voted by the Lords to be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent for reduction of the Military Estimates, and the result was that such a reduction was accordingly made. On the 5th of April, 1816 (Hansard xxxiii, page 958), the Marquis of Lansdowne moved an address to the Crown for the Amended Army Estimate, which had been laid before the other House. Referring to the journals of the House of Lords for the year 1817, he (the President) further found that the estimates of the ordnance for that very year, were, on the 14th of May, laid before the House, in answer to an address to the Prince Regent; and, on the 19th of the same month, the Commissariat Estimates were also laid before the House of Peers, pursuant to an address from that branch of the Legislature to the Crown. The Navy Estimates for the same year were similarly laid before the House of Lords on the next following day (the 20th of May), and were, on the 23rd of the same month ordered, in due course, to be printed. The Army Estimates for the year 1817 were laid before the Lords on the 5th of June in that year. On reference still further to the journals of the House of Lords it would be found that on the 11th of May 1839 it was ordered in that House that an address be presented to her Majesty, to request that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before that House, a return of the net income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the several years ending the 5th of April 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839 respectively; showing the exact amount of surplus or deficiency of net income in those years. Also a estimate, to the same effect, for the year to end the 5th of April, 1840; and also, a return of the unfunded debt, as existing on the 5th April in each of the said years;—distinguishing the amount of Exchequer bills out for public works. On the 12th of July it was, in the ordinary form, reported by the Lord Steward that the address of the previous day had been very graciously received by her Majesty, and that she had been pleased to say, "she would give directions accordingly." In obedience to her Majesty's directions, and pursuant to the address of the House of Lords, on the 16th of July there were delivered at the bar of the House the returns asked for:—A return of the net income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the several years ending the 5th of April, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839 respectively, showing the exact amount of surplus or deficiency of net income in those years; also, an estimate of the net income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ending the 5th of April, 1840; and also, a return of the unfunded debt as existing on the 5th April, 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839 respectively, distinguishing the amount of Exchequer bills for public works. The titles of these documents having been read by the Clerk, the papers were ordered to lie upon the table, and subsequently ordered to be printed. He considered that it was perfectly competent to that House to order all those documents mentioned in the motion before the House, and that if they should be refused the House might then call for them by an address to the Crown. In no instance that he had been able to discover, had such returns been withheld.

Mr. JOHNSON said that, after the decision of the President, supported by the authorities he had quoted, the mere question before the House could no longer be debated; but in reference to the remarks of the Attorney-General, he argued that the papers were absolutely necessary for the purpose for which they were asked to determine what was the position of the revenue, and the proportion to that revenue of the duties affected.

Mr. WANT expressed his extreme astonishment at the refusal of the Government to produce the returns.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in explanation, admitted the force of the President's remarks, but thought they did not apply to the production of Estimates of expenditure for years past.

Mr. WANT continued his reply, and contended that the Attorney General in introducing the measure ought to have explained the state of the public finances, so as to show the necessity for a change in taxation. He contended that the Council had a right equal in all respects—except that of initiation—with respect to all money measures; and as to papers, this House had a right to all papers—papers which were sold—sold publicly—to the public. He demanded these papers.

The question was put that the paper be called for by address.

A division was called, and there were

Ayes, 10.

Mr. Isaacs
Prince
Johnson
Mitchell

Mr. Forbes
Douglass, M.D.
Docker
Lamb, R.N.

Mr. Want } Tellers.
Alexander

Noes, 4.

Attorney-General
Mr. Bland

Mr. Robey } Tellers.
B. Russell

FOURTH JUDGE.

Mr. ISAACS, in pursuance of notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill for the appointment of a fourth Judge—being the same bill which had already passed the House three times. Nothing had occurred to render it a less necessary measure than when before introduced, although there might have been a slight reduction of new trial motions on the paper. There were other circumstances, however, which in his opinion rendered the bill desirable, and he should not detain the House.

Mr. JOHNSON seconded the motion.

Leave being given, the bill was brought up and read a first time. The second reading was made to stand an order of the day for Wednesday next.

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE.

Mr. ISAACS moved the second reading of the Common Law Procedure Act Extension Bill, which had been read a first time on a previous night, on the motion of the Attorney-General.

Bill read a second time and ordered for committal for the next sitting day.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

The Registration of Deeds Law Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

Ordered to be transmitted to the Assembly with a message inviting their concurrence.

NEWCASTLE COMMISSIONER.

The bill for the appointment of a commissioner to issue writs of summons at Newcastle, was read a third time and passed.

SUPREME COURT VERDICTS, &c.

The report of the committee of the whole on this bill was adopted, and the third reading fixed for Wednesday next.

The other business on the paper having been postponed the House adjourned at twenty minutes to nine o'clock, until seven o'clock to-morrow (this day).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at half-past three o'clock.

RAILWAY LINE TO PYRMONT.

Mr. PARKES pursuant to notice, begged to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—1. What are the intentions of the Government respecting the branch line of railway to Pyrmont and the Darling Harbour Terminus? 2. Whether any steps have been taken for the completion of the work? 3. And, if no such steps are being taken, what other course will be adopted in the matter?

Mr. ARNOLD, in reply to the question, might inform the hon. member in the first place, in general terms, that the matter had not yet finally received the determination of the Government. It was a matter that had been long under consideration, and an immense deal of correspondence had taken place respecting it. He might however say, briefly, that before he came into office an arrangement was made with the Pyrmont Bridge Company, under which it was determined by the Government to carry on the line of rails from the present terminus at Redfern to the southern side of the Pyrmont Bridge. The Bridge Company, by a letter dated 15th September, 1859, had proposed to purchase at their own cost a sufficient quantity of land, from the termination of the Government land to the southern side of the Pyrmont end of the bridge, for the construction of a double line of rails, undertaking at the same time to erect a station, at a cost not to exceed £700. They proposed to hand over the land thus purchased and the station thus erected to the Government, and to vest the same in them, on condition that the Government should complete and work the line of railway between Redfern and Pyrmont. The Government, however, were to have the power of at any time ceasing to work the line if they found it would not pay, and in that case the land and station was to revert to the company. That proposition of the company was accepted by the Government, prior to his taking office. After he came into office, he had been waited upon by two persons interested in the company, and had explained in reference to the proposal made, that the company had entered into an engagement that it was not in their power to carry out, inasmuch as their Act of Incorporation did not authorise them to enter upon railway work. They also showed him how in other respects they would be unable to do that which they had offered to do. On hearing their explanations, he had requested them to submit an amended proposal to the Government. They promised to do so, but, though repeatedly reminded of their promise, had failed to keep it until the end of the year, when an amended proposal was sent in by them. In the meantime, however, a sum of money had been voted by Parliament for making this line available; but the vote had been taken on the distinct understanding that it was to enable the Government to carry out the engagement entered into with the Pyrmont Bridge Company. The proposal had been fully explained to the House, and the sum was voted to enable the Government to carry out their part of the agreement; and, under these circumstances, the Government had not thought themselves justified in spending the money in any other way than had been stated in this House when the money was asked for. Since this matter had been under consideration the construction of the tramway down Pitt-street to the Circular Quay had been determined on, money had been voted for the purpose, and initiatory steps taken to commence the work. Now the line from the Redfern Station to Pyrmont would be one suitable only for goods traffic, and consequently in carrying a line there simultaneously with one down Pitt-street to the Circular Quay would be only constructing two lines to compete with each other for the one traffic. Under these circumstances, the impression upon the mind of the Government, after consultation with Mr. Whitton and with others in whose opinion they had confidence, was that the Pyrmont line was not one that would be likely to work advantageously. At the same time there were many difficulties in the matter. The Government had taken sufficient land for the construction of this line from the trustees of the Harris estate, and in anticipation of the advantages to the rest of the estate to be derived from the opening of the line, the Government had escaped from the payment of a very large amount of compensation that would otherwise have been demanded for this land, and which if the line were not made would possibly be insisted on. (Mr. PARKES: Nearly one hundred thousand pounds.) Yes. At the same time it was obvious that if it were shown that the working of this line would be of no benefit to the estate, or if the Government were to open the line and finding that it would not pay were to abandon it, the trustees of the Harris estate would have no remedy, because it would be shown that the benefits anticipated from the working of the line were unreasonably entertained. The matter then stood thus: In the first place it was doubtful whether the funds voted by Parliament were available in any other way than in conjunction with the proposition submitted to the Government, and laid before Parliament, of the Pyrmont Bridge Company. In the next place it was exceedingly doubtful whether this line would pay, or rather he should say that the Government had been strongly advised that this line would not pay, but that it would be an entire failure. On this account it did not seem to be a matter of very pressing importance, except perhaps that its decision might be of consequence to the trustees of the Harris estate, though even as regarded them it was quite certain that they would derive no benefit to their estate from this line being opened any more than any one else would do. It might be that the Government would feel themselves bound, under all the circumstances, to make a trial of this line, unless indeed some arrangement could be come to with these trustees. But then again the circumstances of this case were of so peculiar and embarrassing a nature that no arrangement with these trustees was possible except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. The probability, however, was that one of these two courses would be followed—either that an arrangement would be made with the trustees of the Harris estate, or that the Government would ascertain by actual trial whether or not the line could be advantageously worked. The general answer to the hon. member's question, however, was that the matter had not yet been finally determined upon by the Government, and that this had arisen from the failure of the Pyrmont Bridge Company to carry out their engagement.

THE CONVICT SWAN.

Mr. BUCHANAN desired to ask the Colonial Secretary when the papers relating to Swan's case would be before the House?

Mr. COWPER was sorry to find they were not yet on the table, but not having been at his office for some days past he could not state the cause of the delay. He would take care to-morrow that there should be no further delay.

TELEGRAPH STATION AT TUMUT.

Mr. C. COWPER, junr., desired to ask the Secretary for Public Works,—Whether the Government have taken, or, if not, whether they intend to take any steps to secure temporary buildings for a telegraph office in Tumut, until the new office is erected?

Mr. ARNOLD said that the Government had made such enquiries as it was in their power to make, to enable them to obtain the use of a building at Tumut as a temporary telegraph office. He might state that the attention of the Government had been called to this matter some time ago by the hon. member himself, and in reply to a letter sent by him, the hon. member had been requested to suggest some suitable premises that were procurable for the occasion. To that no answer had been given by the hon. member. The Government had also made enquiries in other ways and quarters; but at the present time nothing could be done, as Mr. Cracknell, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, was absent in the north, and as soon as he returned the Government would see what was to be done in the matter. He might add, that if the Government could procure suitable premises on reasonable terms, they would at once avail themselves of the opportunity, and send down an operator.

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS.

The SPEAKER desired to inform the House that he had received a letter from Mr. John Garrett resigning his appointment as a member of the Committee of Elections and Qualifications, and that, in consequence, he had appointed Mr. T. Garrett as a member of that committee. Also that he had received a letter from Mr. A. M. Scott resigning his appointment as a member of the same committee, and that, in consequence, he had issued his warrant appointing Mr. J. B. Wilson a member of that committee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, "That leave of absence be given to Mr. Moriarty on account of illness.

Mr. ROTTON objected to the form in which this motion was put. In asking for leave of absence it was not necessary to state the reason, and if they did so in this case it would be an improper precedent.

Mr. WEEKES referred to the practice of Parliament to show that sufficient reason was required on asking for leave of absence.

The SPEAKER directed attention to the 77th of the rules of the House of Commons to show that the reason for and the period of absence should be stated.

Mr. MORRIS believed that there was not a single instance in any other house of legislature of a private member having asked a Minister to do such a thing as this for him. It showed that there was some warm attachment between them.

Mr. O'BRIEN said the hon. member (Mr. Moriarty) had as often voted against the Ministry as for them. (Laughter.)

Leave given.

THE GREAT SEAL OF THE COLONY.

Mr. COWPER moved—1. "That a select committee be appointed to prepare an Address to her Majesty, humbly praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to direct that the Great Seal of the colony shall not be used except with the advice and consent of a Responsible Minister, or of the Executive Council for the time being. 2. That such committee consist of the Speaker, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Blake, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hay, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Piddington, Mr. Scott, Mr. Wisdom, and the mover." The hon. member said he had made it a point to attend the House this afternoon, although his health scarcely enabled him to do so, as it was his desire that this subject should be brought under the consideration of the House without further delay. Hon. members would bear in recollection that on a former occasion he gave a narrative of the circumstances in relation to this matter, and the House having ordered the documents to be printed, he would be saved from going to any great length into the subject. The point now to be brought under consideration was a new one, one which he believed had not been raised by any colonial Legislature; and it was because we were a dependency of the Crown, and because of our uncertain relations to the Imperial Government, that it deserved serious consideration in order that a right decision might be arrived at with respect to it. For many years past the question as to the control of the Great Seal and its use in this case had been one of extensive correspondence between the Colonial and the Imperial Government who objected to order the completion of the conveyance. After this matter had been repeatedly referred to England the Imperial Government directed that the conveyance should be completed, and the subject was by his Excellency finally brought under the notice of the Executive Council on the 20th February, 1860. Part of the minute of that proceeding had been read and it might be as well now to read to the House that document in its entirety.

His Excellency the Governor-General lays before the Council a despatch from the right hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies in which referring to a previous despatch on the subject of the issue of a deed of grant of certain escheated lands in this colony formerly the property of John Tawell, a felon. His grace again directs attention to the question, and encloses the copy of a letter from the trustees of Tawell's widow, pressing for a settlement of the matter.

2. Therewith his Excellency also lays before the Council all the correspondence which had previously passed in reference to the case, together with the following additional documents viz.:—1st. A minute by his Excellency, containing a *precis* of the case, and an expression of his own views as to the mode in which the question should now be dealt with. 2nd. A joint opinion from the law officers to whom this minute had been referred. 3rd. A second minute by his Excellency remitting this opinion for consideration, and 4th. The further opinion of the law officers.

3. For the purposes of this record it is necessary to state that in the year 1845 Tawell was convicted in England of the crime of murder, and hanged, being at the time of his trial and conviction possessed of real and personal property in this colony.

This property was claimed by the Crown as an escheat, but her Majesty was subsequently pleased to grant it to certain trustees for the benefit of Tawell's widow and children.

These trustees having sent out a power of attorney to persons in this colony, some of the lands were sold, and an application was made to the Government to issue a deed of grant to the purchasers.

This application raised two questions.

1st. As to the power of the Government to issue such a grant; doubts being entertained whether the escheated land had not by such escheat become part of the waste lands of the Crown, and, therefore, liable to be dealt with under the provisions of the Waste Lands Act, and

2nd. If not, whether the Governor had any power under his Commission, to grant, without special reference to her Majesty, any other than waste lands.

The then Attorney-General, Mr. Plunkett, held that the lands must be dealt with as part of the Waste Lands, and that the Governor had no power to issue a grant; and when again referred to adhered to this opinion. A reference was then made to the Secretary of State on these points, and the opinion of the law officers in England, was to the effect that the escheated property did not come within the provisions of the Waste Lands Act, but that the Governor had no power under his commission to grant away escheated lands.

A form of grant prepared by them was therefore sent out by the Secretary of State, with instructions that this should be properly filled up, and that it should be issued under the great seal of the colony to the trustees in question.

Further references to and fro, involving other questions connected with the issue of this deed ensued, but in all cases with a like result, and in the year 1855 directions were given by the local Government for the preparation of the grant to the trustees.

Here, however, a fresh difficulty was started.

The inquisition which determined the title of the Crown to the landed property of the felon, gave but vague descriptions of the boundaries, and in one instance included a portion of the land which had been sold by Tawell previous to the commission of the offence for which he was escheated.

The Surveyor-General, who was instructed to prepare fresh descriptions, reported that the boundaries could not now be so clearly made out, as to render it advisable to give a fresh description upon the authority of the Government, and recommended that the boundaries stated in the inquisition should be inserted in the deed of grant.

To the adoption of this course the attorney for the trustees objected on the ground that the grant, as he was advised, would be void for uncertainty. It was then proposed to refer this question of boundaries to the Court of Claims, and in 1857 an instruction to that effect was given; but for some reason, which does not appear, the suggestion was not acted upon, and the matter remained in abeyance until the receipt of the despatch referred to by his Grace the Secretary of State, dated 2nd December, 1858, when the law officers were moved to report as to the state of the case.

In May, 1859, the Solicitor-General reported, and simply expressed an opinion that the Governor-General's commission confers no authority upon his Excellency to execute the proposed grant of the escheated lands to Tawell's trustees.

His Excellency at the time took exception to this view of the case, and drawing the Solicitor-General's attention to the instructions from the Secretary of State, above referred to, for the issue of the deed, asserted the opinion which he maintains in the minute now before the Council, viz., that the objection as to the power of the Governor to issue the grant had been got rid of by that instruction, and that the only question to be decided by the Government of this colony is that of the description of the boundaries of the land to be granted.

In contravention of this view, however, the law officers however, in their joint report upon the first of these minutes, expressed a decided opinion that the Governor-General's commission does not, in law, either by itself or supplemented by the instruction contained in the Secretary of State's despatch, give authority to the issue of grants of escheated lands. Other questions are raised by them as to the power of the Crown to deal with lands escheated in this colony, both before and since the passing of the present Constitution Act, and also as to the equity of granting these particular lands to the trustees, instead of the purchasers from them; but no allusion is made to the question of boundaries, and when requested to reconsider their opinion, and to advise specifically as to the mode in which her Majesty's instructions as to the issue of the grant may be carried into effect, they, in their second report maintain their opinion as to the absence of any power on the part of the Government to cause the issue of the deed, submit that it is rather the province of her Majesty's legal advisers in England to report at least in the first instance, upon such further steps, if any, as will surmount the legal difficulties pointed out in their former opinion, and finally report, that as the matter now stands nothing can be done by his Excellency to grant the lands in question to any one.

4. Under these circumstances his Excellency desires the advice of the Council as to the course which it would now be advisable to adopt in the matter.

5. Upon a full and careful consideration of this very complicated case, which is not unfamiliar to them—the greater portion of the papers having been circulated amongst the members for some time past—the Council experience little hesitation or doubt as to the nature of the advice which they are called upon to offer in the face of the strongly expressed and reiterated opinion of the present law officers, that it is not competent to his Excellency to issue the grant of the escheated lands. They feel that they would not be justified in recommending the adoption of that step; and that it is their duty to advise that his Excellency should now transmit copies of these opinions to the Secretary of State, with a suggestion that the whole question be referred for the further consideration and final decision of the English Crown Law officers.

The Governor-General communicated this to the Secretary of State, transmitting these opinions in March, 1860, and asking for final instructions. In answer to that communication the Secretary of State forwarded the following letters:—From Mr. Hamilton to Sir J. Rogers.

Treasury Chambers, 30th August, 1860.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of 1st June last, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you a copy of a report from their Lordships' solicitor on the subject of the intended grant to trustees of lands in Sydney, New South Wales—the property of the late John Tawell, a felon, for the benefit of his wife and child, together with two drafts which accompanied that report, and their Lordships' request that you will move the Duke of Newcastle, to cause instructions in conformity therewith, to be sent to the Governor of New South Wales.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) GEORGE A. HAMILTON.

The hon member then read the following letter from Mr. Reynolds to the Secretary of the Treasury:—

Treasury, 22nd August, 1860.

Tawell's Escheat of Lands in Sydney.

Sir,—I have considered the despatch of Sir William Denison, of the 1st March, 1860, transmitted with the letter from the Colonial Office, of 1st June instant. The Governor of New South Wales draws attention to certain difficulties attendant on the perfection of an intended grant to trustees of lands in Australia, the property of the above-named convict, for the benefit of his widow and child, for the immediate completion of which instructions have been sent to the present and former Governors of the colony.

These relate—first, to the proper form of the grant whether it should be made by Her Majesty or the Colonial Governor, and secondly, to the proper description of the land to be inserted in the grant.

With regard to the first objection, I have to report that in 1851 the then law officers of her Majesty, Sir John Romilly, the present Master of the Rolls, and Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England, were expressly consulted as to the objections then mooted by the law officers of the colony, now again raised by their successor, and they wrote an opinion which, with the case was sent to my lords in the usual manner.

In pursuance of this opinion, a draft warrant from Her Majesty was prepared and approved by the law officers of her Majesty, and a copy thereof was transmitted from the Colonial Office to the then Governor of the colony with directions to cause the requisite inquisition to be taken, and the grant thereupon to be perfected and passed under the great seal of the colony by means of which the law officers had advised that her Majesty's gracious intentions in favour of the widow of the convict and her children would be legally carried into effect.

It appears that this inquisition has been duly held, and the title of her Majesty found to certain lands therein expressly described, but the completion of the grant has been suspended owing to the claims of certain parties who have purchased the lands under the circumstances alluded to by Sir W. Denison in his last despatch, which claims were considered by the colonial law officers to be preferable to those of the convict's widow and family. These opinions of the colonial law officers, and their reasons for them, were submitted on two different occasions to the Attorney and Solicitor General of her Majesty, who have made elaborate reports upon them, which have been already transmitted to my lords.

It will be seen that the law officers advise that, notwithstanding all that has taken place in regard to the sale of the lands in the colony, the intended grant should be completed, and that it will be competent to the purchasers to take steps to enforce their claims either for a conveyance of the lands, or for re-payment of the purchase money, as they may be advised in a court of equity.

Under these circumstances, I would humbly submit that the Colonial Governor, who requests that he may be furnished with *explicit directions* for his guidance as to the settlement of a question which, as he states, has been standing over undecided for so many years, may be directed forthwith to cause the draft deed of grant sent herewith, after filling up the blanks left for the recital of the proceedings under the inquisition, to be engrossed and perfected under the Great Seal of the colony, and to be then delivered to the trustees.

The description of the lands intended to be granted should be in the words of the finding of the inquisition, which ought to have described accurately the property of which the felon was owner from the several deeds of conveyances under which he held it.

It is stated in the Governor's despatch, that it had been discovered that a portion of the land included in the boundaries given by the inquisition had been sold by Tawell previous to his conviction, and this appears to have been one of the reasons why the grant has not been completed. With regard to this objection, I would observe that the right of the Crown acquired by the forfeiture and escheat, is absolute on the finding of the inquisition, and that the forfeiture relates back to the period of the commission of the offence, so as to render null and void all grants and conveyances by the felon, between the commission of the offence and the conviction. Consequently, if Tawell sold or conveyed the estate in question after the commission of the murder of which he was convicted, such sale or conveyance would be void as against the Crown and its grantees, and would be no objection to the completion of the grant in the terms of the finding of the inquisition.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) H. R. REYNOLDS.

P.S.—I transmit herewith for such information as it may afford, a copy of the proposed deed of grant, which I have received from the solicitor of the trustees, and which is stated to have been prepared by Mr. Billyard, in conformity with the Governor's instructions.

These were the final instructions received by the Governor-General, and on the receipt of these despatches his Excellency issued instructions for the grant to be made. It had been under the consideration of his colleagues and himself, and they hesitated to be a party to the deed, and after giving the matter every consideration we stated to his Excellency what our determination was. His Excellency insisted that he must comply with these directions, and that he had no other alternative than to obey the instructions of her Majesty, as issued by the Secretary of State. The question then arose as to the custody of the Great Seal, because the deeds must be perfected under the Great Seal. This question required great consideration, and we bestowed great attention on the subject; and whatever might be the constitutional doctrines of the mother country with regard to the Seal, they, as a colony, were presided over by a Governor who acted under certain instructions, and in these instructions they found that power was given to Sir William Denison to use the great seal. Although there might be certain exceptions, they were limited by any additional instructions hereafter given, and these additional instructions were given in the despatch of 1860. The House was fully aware that before His Excellency left the colony he demanded the great seal of the colony, in order to attach it to the document that had been referred to, and feeling that we were not legally justified in refusing his Excellency to get the seal, and that there was great doubt in the matter, we tendered our resignations, which his Excellency declined to accept. We, however, agreed to be no party to fixing the seal to the deed, but we did not feel justified in refusing it to him. This question had been of so many years' standing that it had not that interest which was attached to any new circumstance. The question, however, to be decided was of considerable importance.—it was whether the great seal could be used by the Governor contrary to the advice of his responsible Ministers. It could not be expected that they could go into the discussion at present, but, he thought, after the committee had brought up their report the subject could be gone into at greater length. It was said the other night that until these documents were printed, the committee ought not to be appointed, but he thought it was desirable that they should place the matter on a proper footing as soon as possible; he, therefore, would conclude by moving the motion standing in his name.

Mr. ROBERTSON seconded the motion.

Mr. DANIEL asked whether the grant now spoken of and to which the great seal was attached, had been registered in the office of the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. COWPER: It has not been registered in any public office of the colony.

Mr. HART thought it was undesirable that this matter should close without a debate, and yet they saw the House was not in a position to debate the subject, because the documents ordered to be printed were not laid before the House. He was desirous that the matter should be postponed, although he did not take upon himself the responsibility of moving the adjournment, because it might appear that the course pursued by the Colonial Secretary was not a correct one, or it might appear that the conduct of the Governor-General was such as to entitle the Parliament to impeach him supposing they had the power to reach him. But if this motion were to pass, the only debate would take place when the report was brought up, and the question would then be that the report be adopted. He thought it therefore extremely desirable that the debate should be adjourned.

Mr. PARKES thought the debate should be adjourned. The motion had been on the paper a considerable time, but from the press of business members lost sight of a motion which was adjourned from one day to another, and that had been the case with this motion. He believed there was one member absent (Mr. Hay) who wished to speak on this question, and he dare say he had no idea of its coming on to-day. He thought they should have the papers before them, so as to confine the discussion to one debate; and, besides, the whole bearings of the case could not be understood until the papers were in the hands of members; he thought, therefore, it would be well that the debate should be adjourned for a month.

Mr. COWPER had no desire to oppose the postponement. If it were determined to pass a vote of censure on the Ministry for the course they had taken, of course this could not be done on the appointment of a committee which he had himself proposed, but he moved for this committee in order to point out the correct course that they should pursue for the future.

Mr. HAY did not see how they could decide safely on all the points in this important and complicated question without having all the papers laid before them. He should therefore move the adjournment of the debate to this day month.

Mr. COWPER said the papers would be ready in a fortnight.

Mr. HAY said he had no objection then to move that the debate be adjourned until this day fortnight.

The motion for adjournment of the debate was then put and carried.

PETITION.

Mr. WALSH presented a petition against the passing of the Miami and Henham Railway Act Amendment Bill. The petition was received, and referred to the committee now sitting on that measure.

CENSUS BILL FOR 1861.

Mr. COWPER moved the second reading of the Census Bill for 1861. The hon. member said that, as it was proposed to take a complete census of the British population all over the world on the 7th April next, it was very desirable that this colony should fall in with the arrangement, and co-operate with the other dependencies of the British Crown in ascertaining the numbers of the population on that day. In order to do this, it was essential that this bill should be passed as speedily as possible, and as he did not anticipate that there would be any opposition to the measure, he would content himself by simply moving the second reading.

Mr. ROBERTSON seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

The bill was then read a second time, and the House went into committee of the whole to consider its various clauses.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 (authorising the taking of Census on the 7th April, the employment of collectors and enumerators; and regulating the custody and issue of the necessary forms and instructions), were severally put and passed without opposition.

Upon clause six being moved (referring to the schedule of information to be filled by householders and occupiers),

Mr. WILSON rose and moved, that the word "religion" be omitted, in the 13th line. He did not see that the state had a right to call on any man to state his religious belief. The word, moreover, had been omitted from the English bill, and was not at all necessary here. Its only effect was to mislead and to give an undue predominance to the Church of England; because it was a common practice for persons who belonged to no regular religious body, to put themselves down as members of the Episcopalian Church.

Mr. COWPER opposed the amendment, and contended that the information derived under the head of "religion" was not without value, more particularly when it was remembered that we have in this colony four churches receiving aid from the Government. It was desirable, therefore, that they should have some authentic information on which to regulate the distribution of the funds devoted to religious purposes. As to persons putting themselves down as members of the Episcopalian Church, this practice could not prevail to any great extent, because it is well known the other religious bodies were careful to have their members properly enrolled. The Wesleyans, for instance, on the last occasion, sent round a circular cautioning their members to be particular in entering themselves under the proper designation. The matter was one that might be very well left to the management of the different churches.

Mr. PARKES said it did not appear to him that the retaining of the word "religion" involved any improper interference with religious freedom. There were many other heads of information contained in the clause which, he thought, might be objected to with more reason than the one under consideration. Many people, for instance, had a strong dislike to stating their age. (A laugh.) Census tables were valuable just in proportion as they contained the fullest information; and for his own part he thought the returns would really be defective if they did not supply some information as to the religious classification of the inhabitants. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LOVE supported the amendment, on the ground that the information could not be depended on. The population of Sydney was estimated at 80,000, but it was well known that there was not church accommodation for more than 30,000. The effect of the returns was to give the Church of England a greater share of State-aid then she was justly entitled to according to the number of her community. In filling these returns, every Englishman who belonged to no regular church made it a practice to enter himself as an Episcopalian.

Mr. HOSKINS also supported the amendment on similar grounds.

Mr. COWPER thought there was really no ground for alarm. The word had always been retained in this colony; and although it had been omitted in England, he found it was still retained in Ireland and Scotland. The retention of the word, too, was perfectly in accordance with the instructions issued by the Secretary of State for the collection of the general census. He quite agreed with the hon. member for East Sydney (Mr. Parkes) that the returns would be defective unless this information was supplied.

Mr. WILSON quoted from the British Almanac for 1851, to shew that religion was not embodied in the schedule of information in England or Scotland, but in Ireland alone. He objected to it here, because it gave to the Church of England a preponderance which she did not really possess.

Mr. T. GARRETT considered it beyond the power of the Government to enquire into matters of religion.

Mr. SUTTOR agreed that the State had no right to inquire into any man's religion under ordinary circumstances, but he maintained that so long as different denominations asked for State-aid in support of their religion, the Government had a right to know what their numbers were. In England there was but one denomination receiving support from the State, and it therefore mattered little whether they obtained the information or not. He believed that during the taking of the last census in this colony the members of each denomination were very active in seeing that justice was done to the particular body to which they belonged.

Mr. WINDEYER supported the amendment. It appeared to him that a large portion of the community entertained conscientious objections to answer this question. The hon. gentleman who had just sat down had said that it was necessary to obtain this information in order to ascertain the numbers of the four denominations who received State support. He (Mr. W.) however did not see why to attain that end—a question objectionable to others should be proposed. Being himself opposed to State-aid, he should refuse to give any assistance in reference to the matter. If they did not succeed in striking out the word "religion," he should move an amendment which would have the effect of confining the examination to those four denominations who received support from the State. This enquiry would be objectionable, not to lax members of churches but to men of the most earnest tone of mind.

Mr. HAY said he was sorry this objection had been started. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Parkes.) He had been spoken to with regard to this point by a rev. gentleman, for whom he entertained great respect, and was surprised to hear him urge this as being really a practical grievance. He thought the hon. member for West Sydney put the matter on the most defensible ground, when he said he did not object to it as an interference with the rights of different religious bodies; but on account of the unreliable character of the information likely to be obtained. He thought these hon. gentlemen who had denied the right of the Government to make such an inquiry were really straining matters too much. Those who objected to impose a penalty for refusal to answer might have refrained from opposing this clause, which merely provided for the information being obtained, and did not impose a penalty. It would not do to say that the information which would be obtained could not altogether be relied on. They all knew that statistics were never absolutely to be relied upon, but were very often subject to great doubt from various causes. If, however, they determined upon taking a census of the population, it behoved them to adopt the best means to obtain information in as reliable a shape as possible, and he could not understand why information on that particular point should be considered so peculiarly unreliable. It had been said that deluded and ignorant people, who were "nothing," would put themselves down as members of the Church of England. What reason was there to suppose that they would do this in order to swell the ranks of a denomination of which they knew nothing? The thing would not bear consideration. Was there that general admiration of the Church of England throughout the masses of this colony to tempt them all to put themselves down as Church of England men? There were no doubt many who would put down their names as members of the Church of England who were not in communion with it, but would it be contended that none would put down their names as Wesleyans besides church members? He did not know anything of that extraordinary tendency to put every one down as belonging to the Church of England. He did not think it likely that it should be so. At the present time he thought if there was any feeling at all, it was rather a feeling of jealousy and antagonism towards the Church of England. He approached this matter with much impartiality, and thought the objections raised unworthy of many for whom he entertained great respect. It was of importance that we should have the most ample information in reference to the population, and he, therefore, thought it the duty of the Government to make the best provision possible for having the Census taken in the most reliable manner. It had been said that there was a large amount of indifference to religion on the part of the people of this colony; but he thought that none of them ought to be too ready to speak of the absence of religious faith among the people of the country. He was willing to give the same credit which he claimed for himself—far an humble interest in religion, and what a man wished himself to be considered, that he conceived they were bound to believe him to be. They were not justified in seeking to know the secrets of his conscience. He thought the information of the census would be imperfect without this information.

Mr. WILSON could assure the House, and the hon. member for Murray, that he had not spoken of religion with contempt.

Mr. SEDMAN said it had been argued that all the "nothings" were put down to the Church of England, but hon. gentlemen had not gone on to argue that if that Church were made up of "nothings" it was nothing in itself. Some hon. members seemed to have forgotten that the Christian religion was a part of the common law of the land. (Laughter.) Hon. members might laugh, but he hoped he should never be called upon to indict them for a breach of the law in that respect. He was opposed to the proposed amendment.

Mr. LOVE was not astonished at the opposition of the hon. member for Murray, for if he were rightly informed that hon. member was a Calvinistic, and a more narrow-minded sect than this did not exist. (Loud cries of "order.") He should have made no such remark upon the hon. member, had not the hon. gentleman accused those who supported this amendment with being narrow-minded. He was aware from his own knowledge that very many of those who attended the Wesleyan were not returned in the census papers as Wesleyans; but on account of not being Church members they returned themselves as Protestants, and their number went to swell the total of the Church of England. Let them obtain a return of the Churches of the various denominations and it would be found that the Church of England had not Church accommodation for more than 8000 persons, or just one-fifth of the 40,000 adults that were said to be in communion with it. Any plan of returns would be utterly useless to prevent this, and the result must be, if this inquiry were persisted in, that the Church of England would still continue to get a larger share of State-aid than she was entitled to.

Mr. PIDDINGTON should support the amendment, and upon one broad ground, which was this,—that the State had no right to make any inquiry from its denizens upon any other than mere secular points. This matter had been given up in England for some time past, on the ground that the State had no right to make inquiry into religious matters, or into the religious opinions of its people. He did not sympathise with any rivalry that might happen to exist between different denominations, and to prevent its extension he conceived it would be better to adopt the amendment. If there were any necessity for the enquiry, he might not, perhaps, have been averse to it, but there was none; not even on the ground of making the returns complete could this enquiry be said to be necessary, because there were many other matters omitted that would have afforded much more valuable information. The hon. Chief Secretary had put it forward on the ground that the return would be useful in regulating the appropriation of the amount of the State-aid grants; but he was astonished to hear the hon. Secretary take such ground as this, as the appropriation would not be made upon any future census, being fixed on the census of a year already passed, and not liable to be varied by any change in the proportionate numbers in any future census.

Mr. BUCHANAN was in favour of the proposal contained in the bill, for if the census were to be taken at all, it ought to be taken in a complete form. He conceived there was very little ground for the complaints of hon. members who supported the amendment, for in his experience he had never found any one ashamed to state the religion to which he belonged. The enquiry was only made for the sake of acquiring information that was considered valuable by the State, and no obstacles ought to be put in the way of its collection.

Mr. M'ARTHUR: The simple object of the bill w[illegible] to get the census in the most perfect manner they c[illegible] and though he was aware that the Wesleyan C[illegible] laboured under great disadvantages from the [illegible] church which the answers were given, yet for the sa[illegible] mode in[illegible] pleteness he desired to see them as complete [illegible]

Mr. DICKSON said he should oppose [illegible] possible. this return upon two grounds; first, bec[illegible] retention of [illegible] sible to arrive at any correct infor[illegible] it was impossible these returns; and secondly, beca[illegible]ation by means of perpetuate the system of religi[illegible] it was calculated to tained here, to the disgrace of [illegible] endowment which obtained lature who permitted it. [illegible] the country and the Legislature.

Mr. DALGLEISH [illegible] though he believed [illegible] would support the amendment, for obtained ought to be [illegible] advantage that could be well had better [illegible] yet that which could not be done tained could [illegible] left alone; and as the information obtained [illegible] not be correct, it had better be left alone.

Mr. COWPER said the hon. member for Hawkesbury was in error when he supposed that these inquiries were not made in England, for by a return received here from the Secretary of State, this enquiry was carried out in the most minute manner. He had stated that it would be desirable to have this enquiry made on account of State-aid, but he had never rested the necessity solely on that account. So far as he could understand, this enquiry had not been given up in England; and as to leaving it to be furnished by the clergymen of the various denominations, he thought that no more objectionable course than this could be pursued, as in such a case the returns never would be to be depended on. He did not see the slightest objection to asking a man what was his religion any more than his occupation, or where he was born, or whether he was deaf or dumb. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. RUSDEN was in favour of the abolition of State-aid, since the money was not distributed impartially. He should wish this word to be retained, because he thought public opinion would yet come round upon this question. The great feeling seemed to be, that because the funds were partially distributed, it was unjust for other denominations to contribute to them. By putting down the religion in the census, public opinion might come round in favour of supplemental State-aid with a small poll-tax, for he thought no man would object to supporting the religion he professed. Then the State might be made the means of levying this contribution, and supplementing it by voluntary contributions. If it could be shown that the retention of the word would have any undue bearing in favour of any denomination, he should wish to see it expunged. But now he should vote for the retention of the word.

Mr. CALDWELL said the object of the Government would not be obtained by the retention of the word in its present form. The word religion was a very indefinite term. A man might say he was a Protestant, and yet not say to what church he belonged. Some called themselves members of the Church of England who were not under the teaching of that church. The churches in this city would not afford accommodation for one-half the number returned as members of the Church of England, and yet the Church of England received from the Government a sum of money in proportion to the numbers returned as belonging to its communion. He thought this state of things was very unfair. (Hear, hear.) The method proposed was not one to attain the end they had in view. Supposing they ascertained the number of persons who attended places of worship, they might get an idea of the religion to which they belonged. A man who did not go to any place of worship could scarcely be set down as a member of any church. He had a strong objection to the retention of the word in its present form. He thought a man might be fairly asked his religion, and ought to answer the question. A fair return could not be obtained by carrying out the bill as it now stood.

Mr. LEWIS would support the amendment as a step towards the abolition of State-aid.

Mr. O'BRIEN thought it desirable to strike out the word "religion," and insert in its place the words "Catholic and Protestant."

The committee then divided on the question "that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question," which was carried by thirty-six to eleven.

Ayes, 36.

Mr. Cowper	Mr. Hart	Mr. Irving
Robertson	Lackey	Lucas
Watt	Daniel	Hay
Arnold	Macleay	Laycock
Weekes	Rusden	Ryan
O'Brien	Terry	Buchanan
M'Arthur	Sutherland	Allen
Peisley	Flett	Rotton
Morrice	Shepherd	Smart
Blake	Suttor	Mate
Lord	Morris	Douglas } Tellers.
Walsh	Cummings	Parkes

Noes, 11.

Mr. Love	Mr. Hoskins	Mr. Dickson
T. Garrett	Caldwell	Wilson
Piddington	Markham	Windeyer
Lewis	Dalgleish	Tellers.

Mr. WINDEYER moved after the word "religion" the insertion of the words "if a member of the Church of England, or of Scotland, a Roman Catholic, or Wesleyan." ("Oh, oh.")

Mr. COWPER asked, supposing a man was not a member of one of those churches, what was he to subscribe himself? As it was desirable to pass the bill he hoped hon. members would not offer amendments unless they thought them of great importance.

Mr. DICKSON said it was a waste of time to discuss the matter. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was then put and negatived.

Mr. WILSON moved that the word "rank" should be omitted.

After a few remarks from Mr. COWPER, the amendment was negatived.

Mr. DALGLEISH moved the insertion of the words "or out of employment, and how long," after the words "deaf and dumb." This he said would settle the vexed question as to the distress amongst the labouring classes, and they would have certain data to act upon.

Mr. COWPER said that by the word "occupation" the object of the hon. member would be attained, for if a man had no occupation, he was out of employment. If the House desired special information on the subject of the distress amongst the working classes, the Government would offer every facility to make the return as clear as possible. He would rather have the return distinct from the census, for many months would elapse before a report would appear, and then it would be of no avail for the object the hon. member had in view.

Mr. HART suggested that there were many persons who were never employed. Blackstone defined a gentleman to be a person with no apparent mode of livelihood.

Mr. DALGLEISH explained his meaning to be (and he believed nearly all other persons attached the same meaning) a man out of employment in his particular occupation as distinguished from a want of natural employment, such as day labour requiring no skill but merely physical service.

Mr. ALLEN thought that however desirable particulars upon this subject might be they would not be in their proper place in the Census Bill. He held that information upon the amount of unemployed labour should form the subject of special inquiry. He trusted the amendment would be withdrawn.

Mr. HAY questioned the propriety of the interpretation put upon the words "out of employment" by the hon. member for West Sydney. The hon. member seemed to think that a mechanic must be considered to be out of employment when not engaged in that particular trade or profession which he chose to consider his particular vocation. But a man could by no means be considered absolutely out of employment when he could not use his services in one particular way, because he might be engaged in some other way.

Mr. PARKES said although the returns upon this subject must, from the circumstances of this colony, be necessarily imperfect, he should vote for the amendment if it went to division, and this simply with a view to increase the number of heads as far as possible. He thought an inquiry of this kind demanded serious inquiry; but he conceived that it would more properly be included in any inquiry into the general condition of the country. Whether it should be placed in a census bill he had some doubt.

The amendment withdrawn.

Mr. HOSKINS moved a further amendment for ascertaining how many Chinese there were in the colony, and how many were married to British subjects.

This amendment was allowed to lapse.

The following clauses were put and passed without debate:—

Clause 7, account of houseless poor and travellers; 8, collector personally to receive the schedules, and see to their correctness; 9, collector to deliver all schedules, &c., to enumerator; 10, enumerator to make collective returns for use of Colonial Secretary; 11, completion of census by Colonial Secretary; 12, authorities to aid in carrying act into effect; 13, penalty for non-compliance with act; 14, penalty for wilful default of collector; 15, how declaration to be made, and if false how punished; 16, penalty for failing to act after accepting office; 17, recovery of penalties; 18, short title; also, the two schedules and the preamble.

The House resumed, and the bill was reported without amendment. Report adopted, and third reading fixed for to-morrow (Thursday).

CROWN LANDS ALIENATION BILL.

The House resolved itself into committee for the further consideration of this bill in detail.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, Clause 7. Upon application made within twelve months after the passing of this Act by any person who may prior thereto have made improvements on any Crown lands or upon application within twelve months after the notification in the Gazette of any reserve from lease or promise of lease under the Orders in Council within which improvements may be situated, or upon application by the holder of any lease of Crown lands containing improvements made previously to the expiration of such lease or upon application made at any period for the sale of improved lands in proclaimed gold-fields the Governor may with the like advice sell and grant such lands to the owner of such improvements without competition in fee simple at a price to be fixed by appraisement not being less than the minimum upset price of the class of land as set forth in section twenty of this Act "and in no case less than one pound per acre" Provided that such appraisement shall not include any value for improvements Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to require the sale of any land which may contain auriferous deposits Provided also that such sales shall be made in accordance with the general subdivision of the land whether town suburban or country and shall embrace only allotments or portions on which improvements may stand and that the area shall not for each improvement exceed half an acre for town land two acres for suburban and land on gold-fields and three hundred and twenty acres for other lands.

Mr. T. GARRETT moved the insertion in the first part of the clause, of the words, "or his alienee," between the words "person" and "who."

Mr. ROBERTSON thought this amendment would do no harm, nor be of any use. He did not object to it.

Mr. MORRIS said, if this clause were passed as it stood a person taking up a run twelve months after the passing of the Act would not be enabled to take up the land upon which improvements had been made.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that the improvements might be purchased at an appraised value, and the squatter would have all the rights of a free selector.

The amendment was put and passed.

A similar amendment in line 37 was then proposed by Mr. T. GARRETT, and assented to without opposition.

Mr. ROTTON moved the omission from the 4th and 5th lines on page 4, of the words "and in no case less than one pound per acre." He did not see why a person, whose improvements might be made on land of inferior character, should be made to pay more for that land than it was worth intrinsically; why he should pay £1 an acre, while land of a corresponding description could be had at 5s. The provision was not in the bill originally introduced, but had been inserted, as he believed, inadvertently, by the committee last session. His wish, in moving this amendment, was to give the appraiser the option of appraising the land at a rate equal to the minimum upset price fixed by the bill for the same class of land. The words, in point of fact were not wanted, as the lands were all classified and priced by another clause of the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON opposed the amendment, observing that the honorable mover was in error in supposing that these words had been inserted inadvertently by the last Parliament. On the contrary, he remembered that their insertion was regarded as a decided amendment on the clause as it formerly stood, and the motion for inserting them was passed after discussion without a division. He did not think there was any force in the honorable member's objections; because when a man made choice of land on which to erect improvements, they were bound to assume that he would not be so foolish as to select inferior land. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROTTON pointed out that it was not the value or description of land which governed the erection of improvements. Other and very different causes operated: and in nine cases out of ten, it would be found that the improvements were made on the worst portions of the run.

Mr. DICKSON thought there was a deal of force in the arguments adduced by the hon. member for Hartley (Mr. Rotton), because in erecting a dwelling a man might select an eminence, irrespective altogether of the value or the richness of the land. (Hear, hear.) He did not see that those hon. members who were in favour of a 5s. upset price could well object to the proposed amendments; but as he (Mr. Dickson) intended to vote all through the bill against land being sold at all under £1 per acre, his course was a very clear one. He should, of course, vote against the amendment.

Mr. BUCHANAN, in allusion to charges which, he said, had been made against him, emphatically denied that he was actuated by any ill-feeling towards the squatters further than that he condemned the selfishness and pertinacity with which they had withstood the rights of the people. He believed the squatting interest had contributed largely to the prosperity of the colony, and no real friend to the country could wish for the destruction of an interest which had given so large an amount of employment to working men in periods of distress, and which maintained to so large an extent the commercial prosperity of the country. With regard to the amendment before the committee, he should vote against it, because, having an extensive acquaintance with squatting matters, he knew, as a matter of fact, that the improvements were almost invariably made on the best and most valuable portions of the runs.

Mr. HAY thought there was little necessity for consuming the time in the discussion of the clause, as very few persons would be likely to avail themselves of the privilege conferred. It was far more desirable that the House should protect the legitimate interests of the squatter by securing to him some fixity of tenure. This was of far more importance than any mere consideration of price. Whether the land was given for agricultural or pastoral purposes, let the tenure be firm and exclusive, and let not lands fitted only for the latter pursuit be subject to a system of commonage. (Hear, hear.) Looking to the spirit of the bill, he thought the amendment of the hon. member for Hartley was a very proper one; but as he said before, he believed they were only wasting time in discussing the question as to price.

Mr. ROTTON reminded the committee that his amendment did not apply exclusively to the squatting districts. It applied generally to all lands, whether in the settled or unsettled districts. It seemed to him an injustice that they should compel a man in the first place to spend £1 an acre on improving land, and that then, notwithstanding that the land might not be worth 5s. an acre, he should be obliged to pay £1 or more for it, at the mere caprice of the valuator. And this, too, while the free selector had the right of choosing the very best land at £1, without any condition of improvements. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ALLEN said there was a deal of justice in what was urged by the hon. member for Hartley; and in the event of the 5s. upset price being carried, he (Mr. Allen) should be prepared to vote for the recommittal of this clause, so that the words might be struck out. But at present, disagreeing with the price fixed by the bill, he should feel it his duty to vote against the amendment.

Mr. LUCAS opposed the amendment, which, after a few further observations from Mr. ROBERTSON, was put and negatived without a division.

The clause, as amended, was put and passed.

VIII. The Governor with the like advice may authorise any proprietor of land having frontage to any harbour or river to fill in and reclaim any land adjoining thereto and lying beyond or below high-water-mark or to erect a wharf or jetty upon or over the same; and on payment of an adequate money consideration, to be determined by appraisement for the unimproved value of the land, such land or any land which may already have been reclaimed shall become vested in fee simple in such proprietor, and may be granted to him accordingly. Provided always that the intention to grant such land shall have been previously announced in the Gazette for four consecutive weeks before such land is granted in fee simple.

This clause was put from the chair, and having been declared "passed,"

Mr. LUCAS rose to address himself to the clause.

The CHAIRMAN: It is passed.

Mr. LUCAS: It is very quickly passed. I think the Minister for Lands—

Mr. ROBERTSON: I have no power in the matter.

Mr. LUCAS: It will only cause the recommittal of the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON: I cannot alter the rules of Parliament.

Mr. HAY: This is a very important clause, and if the hon. member has any amendment to propose, he will be perfectly justified in moving that the bill be re-committed for its re-consideration.

Mr. DALGLEISH: Very indecently done.

IX. Whenever the owner or owners of any lands adjoining a road which has been reserved for access to such lands only, and not otherwise required for public use or convenience, shall make application to the Minister to close such road, or whenever any road which may be proclaimed through any land may render unnecessary a reserved or other road bounding such land, it shall be lawful for the Governor, with the advice aforesaid, to notify in the Gazette and in the local newspapers, if any, that such reserved or boundary road will be closed, and at any period not less than two months after the first publication of such notice a grant or grants of the road so closed may issue to the owner or owners of adjoining lands in fair proportion or in accordance with agreement among such owners. Provided that an adequate money consideration, to be determined by appraisement, shall be paid for the same.

This clause was put and passed without discussion.

X. In cases in which no way of access to any portion of Crown land may exist, or may be attainable, or in which any such portion may be insufficient in area for sale, conditional or by auction, or in which a portion of Crown land may lie between land already granted, and a street or road which forms or should form the way of approach to such granted land, or in which buildings erected on lands already granted may have extended over Crown land, or in any other cases of a like kind, the Governor may, with the advice aforesaid, sell and grant such lands to the holder or holders of adjacent lands without competition, and at a price to be determined by appraisement being not less than the minimum upset price per acre of the class of land as set forth in section twenty of this Act.

Passed without comment.

The following clause was then moved:—XI. The Governor may, with the like advice, by a memorandum in writing under his hand, declare that any reservation of any water frontage, or land adjoining such frontage contained in any Crown grant, shall be rescinded wholly or to such extent as shall be specified in such memorandum and subject to such conditions or restrictions as shall be therein specified, and such reservation shall be so rescinded accordingly, and the land shall by virtue and according to the terms of such memorandum, on payment of an adequate money consideration, to be determined by appraisement, being not less than the minimum upset price per acre of the class of land as set forth in section twenty of this Act become vested in the owner of the land conveyed in such Crown grant. Provided that nothing in this clause contained shall empower the Governor to interfere with any land heretofore used as a public thoroughfare, or with any land already set apart and dedicated for any public purpose. Provided also that for four consecutive weeks notice shall be given in the Gazette previous to issuing such memorandum.

Mr. HOSKINS objected to such great powers being given to the Government as those contained in this clause.

Mr ROBERTSON explained the object of the clause There were on the Parramatta river grants of land with so many rods from the river reserved to the Crown. It had in former times been the habit to rescind those reserves on application, but it seemed to him that those rescissions ought not to be made without some compensation to the public. This clause was amended last session and passed, when the House was full of lawyers.

Mr. HAY thought that, notwithstanding the amendments alluded to, this was still a dangerous clause. There were many interests involved in this matter, and no doubt many persons would be glad to see this power placed in the hands of the Government; but it was a most dangerous power to lodge in their hands. The matter was fully debated last session, and carried against his (Mr. Hay's) views by a considerable majority. He still thought, however, that these were matters which would be better dealt with by an Act specially devoted to the purpose, and containing due provision for the protection of the public interests. Under the provisions now proposed it was not at all unlikely that advantages might be obtained by private individuals to which they were not at all entitled, and to the very great injury of the public generally. This clause might be availed of to withdraw from the public the use of those valuable water frontages which they ought to be very careful about. Lands between high and low water mark might be granted under this section.

Mr. ROBERTSON: That is the great object of the clause.

Mr. HAY: That was too wide a power to give the Government, and a power which certainly would be abused if granted.

Mr. SUTHERLAND: It has been already.

Mr. HAY: The consequence would be that upon one plea and another the public would be deprived of all land between high and low water-mark. These were particularly valuable possessions, and ought only under particular circumstances and regulations to be allowed to pass into the exclusive possession of private individuals. In England the right of the Crown, which was the right of the public, to lands between high and low water-mark along navigable waters was most jealously guarded, and in some instances large expense had been incurred to recover lands which had been unduly appropriated. As a general rule, it would, no doubt, be considered unwise to grant a greater extent of power to the Government than was absolutely necessary, and as to individual rights, wherever they occurred, they would be much better dealt with by a private bill than by a clause in such a bill as this. As he conceived that this clause was likely to lead to great injury to the public, he should most certainly oppose it.

Mr ROBERTSON said that the hon. member for Murray had very much magnified the objections to this clause, the more particularly as he appeared to keep out of sight all the advantages by which it would be attended. It must be remembered that this law now before the House was the only one that proposed to deal with the alienation of the public lands, and to leave all the questions of private right that might arise, to be dealt with separately by private bills, would be a most expensive as well as lengthy proceeding. Besides, surely the hon member did not desire to stop the progress of public improvements, and he would be doing so, if he succeeded in striking out this clause. It might possibly be necessary for the public health, to fill in some portions of the water frontage to the harbour, and to make wharves, and they would be deprived of the means of doing so if this clause were rejected. As to objecting to the Government having this power, he could only tell hon. members that the Government had, and had exercised that power up to the present time, by permitting the occupation of water frontage in certain cases. And as far as the harbour was concerned, when the right of occupation was given there was every provision against the right being extended too far, as there was a staff of harbour engineers always on the look out, and watching these operations. Then with regard to the navigable rivers, there were on these lands that were being continually washed away by the action of the waters, thus helping to fill up the channels, and by this clause the Government would be able to give the proprietors of the land adjoining the stream permission to protect the banks, thus saving the land and preventing the river from being filled up. Let them take for example the Parramatta River. All the land on each side of this stream for a depth of from four to six chains was reserved and was the property of the Crown. This land had in almost all cases been taken possession of by the owners of the adjacent land, many of whom had built wharves, stores, or other improvements upon land which actually did not belong to them. If this clause were passed the Government would have the power of giving up this land to the occupants on receiving a fair amount of compensation.

Mr. LUCAS pointed out the hardship upon these parties of claiming compensation from them for that which they had so long regarded as their own. Besides this, very much of this land had been subdivided and sold to entirely innocent parties, who had paid their money for it under the expectation that the claim of the Crown had been given up. He quite admitted that the Government ought not in the first instance to have parted with the possession of the land, or have allowed it to be occupied, but, having given it up, it would be unwise to resume it, and he should therefore vote against the clause.

Mr. ALLEN did not think that the hon. Secretary for Lands had entirely answered the objections urged by the hon. member for Murray. He was of opinion that all those persons who resided upon the different bays on the harbour should be entitled to take up the reserved land lying between them and the sea, but conceived that when a claim of this kind was made, it would be much better dealt with on its own individual merits by a private bill.

Mr. ARNOLD: Hon. members appeared to argue as if this clause made it imperative on the Government to accede to all claims that might be made, whereas all that it did was to give the Government a discretionary power of acceding to or refusing the demand, and of doing away with restrictions which might be shown to the satisfaction of the Government to interfere with the improvement of adjoining lands. In the case of harbours, the Government would of course be exceedingly careful about giving up land abutting on their waters, and would act only under the advice of their Harbour engineers. And in the case of navigable rivers, such as the Hunter, the Williams, or the Parramatta River, it was well known that the action of the water always had the effect of taking away the soil from one bank and depositing it upon another. This action might be stopped, and would be so readily by the proprietors of the adjoining land; but the land did not belong to them, and the Government, to whom it did belong, had no power to give them authority to interfere. It struck him that the objection of the hon. member (Mr. Hay) would be better met by general legislation. (Hear, hear.) The objectionable case put forward, where the reservation might be given up, was not likely to occur. The case put forward by the hon. member (Mr. Lucas) the House would be unlikely to sanction, that was to say, to deprive the owners of land of all access to the water, because some imaginary party might arise who would have an interest in this water. He could scarcely conceive that such a case could occur. The hon. gentleman desired to make the clause prospective and retrospective, but when people came to get the land, they would find they were to be deprived of the only thing which gave value to their land. With regard to the reservations already made, he was sure it would be of enormous value to individuals as well as important to the public, that the banks of navigable rivers should be protected from the wearing away caused by the wash of the steamers (Hear, hear.) He knew estates on the Hunter, where hundreds of acres had been washed away by the steamers, and the owners at this moment were in the enjoyment of rights to which they were not entitled. If this were so, let them pay some fair consideration for these rights, and let them be relieved from the uncertainty in which they now were. On the general ground that it was desirable from a consideration of public and private interests, that persons should be placed in a position to protect their lands, and whilst doing so, to protect the navigation of our rivers by the process to which he had alluded, he thought it would be an advantage to pass the clause. Knowing the requirements of the country, he thought it demanded some large provision, similar to this, and he desired to see it pass.

Mr. STEWART thought the clause ought to be struck out of the bill, as it did not affect the lands the present bill intended to deal with. He should vote against it.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the clause had always been in the bill, and had been passed before.

Mr. DICKSON observed that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Lucas) had voted for this clause before. With reference to the remark of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Stewart) that the clause formed no part of the Land Bill, he would merely say that the bill dealt with all the Crown lands of the colony. (Hear, hear.) The clause had been carried by 36 to 15 last session, and he believed it was necessary to empower the Government to grant these rights and privileges for the good government of the country.

Mr LUCAS said he voted for the clause last session because he wished to get the bill through the House, but he would not do so now. If the 20th clause were passed with this, the bill would be the greatest swindle ever brought into the House. He believed the whole of the navigable rivers should be reserved, because where there were fresh water reserves, there were no waters on the back runs, and people ought to have every facility given them in taking up these lands.

Mr. ARNOLD: When the hon. gentleman desired these reserves on the banks of rivers for the benefit of those who held the back country, he forgot that they could be of no use unless they had the means of obtaining roads to these reserves. (Hear, hear.) They had a strip of land between the river and the reserves granted by the Crown: all beyond this was granted to the lessees of the land, and the same difficulty which would prevent a person, supposing the reserves were cancelled, from getting to the river would prevent him from getting to the reserves, supposing they were retained. (Hear, hear.) The process by which they would make a road to the reserves would make a road to the river. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SHEPHERD expressed his intention to vote for the clause.

Mr. DALGLEISH and Mr. ALLEN opposed the clause.

Mr. SUTHERLAND oppose the clause on the ground that it involved the rescinding of a right which the public had possessed from time immemorial—the right to the water frontage and a free passage over all land on the shores of the city. A great amount of injury had already been done by the Government allowing parties to fill in portions of Darling Harbour. The accumulation of filth which had been occasioned in consequence, had entailed an enormous cost on the city, and it would take millions to provide for the proper sewerage of the back lands. The Government had no right to grant this power to private individuals. All lands facing water frontage ought to be reserved to the extent of 100 feet for the health and recreation of the inhabitants. If the clause had reference to the rivers only, he should not have opposed it; but as it affected the harbour generally, he would certainly give his vote against it.

Mr. ROBERTSON observed that no permission of the kind had ever been given since the present Government came to office in 1858. The authority given before was an illegal authority. It had been given, however, and this clause was only intended to deal with the circumstances as they existed.

Mr. HAY said if the Government would persist in introducing matters which were not essentially connected with the land question, as generally understood, they could hardly blame hon. members for delaying the passing of the bill by discussing these rather foreign matters. His opinion was that this clause ought not to have been introduced into the Land Bill at all, but that the question as to Darling Harbour, the Hunter River, and other places, should be taken up as separate and distinct matters of legislation. (Hear, hear.) There was great danger to be apprehended from placing such large powers in the hands of the Government, and he (Mr. Hay) cautioned hon. members not to be led away by the view of the law laid down by Mr. Robertson, who was ever ready to explain away all objections and points that might be raised. It would be far better to confine this bill to Crown lands properly so called, leaving these other debatable and difficult questions for future determination.

Mr. ARNOLD said the hon. member for the Murray had assumed a state of things which did not exist. It had not been a general rule to reserve these portions of land with which the clause would deal; on the contrary, they were extremely exceptional cases. The ordinary rule was to grant all land down to high water mark, but this clause dealt only with those exceptional cases where a strip of land had been reserved between high water mark and the land granted. The cases of Darling Harbour and Woolloomooloo Bay would not come under the operation of this clause, neither did it deal with the right to reclaim land below high water mark, and everybody who had ever had a grant of land knew that as a general rule lands having water frontage were bounded by high water mark.

Mr. WALKER supported the clause, which was then put and passed, on the following division:—

Ayes, 41.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Dickson	Mr. Buchanan
Weekes	Cummings	Gray
Arnold	Lewis	Hoskins
Cowper, jun.	Smart	Atkinson
Lord	Peisley	Wilson
Watt	M'Arthur	Rotton
T. Garrett	Daniel	Shepherd
Raper	Parkes	Douglas
Morrice	Meston	Leary
Love	Piddington	Lackey
O'Brien	Flett	Markham
Caldwell	Hart	Windeyer, }
Walker	Laycock	Egan, }
Ryan	Leslie	Tellers.

Noes, 14.

Mr. Dick	Mr. Stewart	Mr. Suttor
Rusden	Sutherland	Dalgleish
Mate	Allen	Walsh, }
Cunneen	Lucas	Morris, }
Redman	Hay	Tellers.

Clause 12 was moved as follows:—

XII.—Crown lands within the first or second class settled districts, or which have been or may be legally withdrawn from lease or promise of lease within the unsettled districts, and not being town lands and suburban lands, and not being within a proclaimed gold-field, and not being within areas bounded by lines bearing north, east, south, and west, and distant ten miles from the outside boundary of any city or town containing, according to the then last census, ten thousand inhabitants, or five miles to the outside boundary of any town containing according to the then last census five thousand inhabitants, or two miles from the boundary of any town or village containing, according to the then last census, one hundred inhabitants, and not reserved for the site of any town or village, or for the supply of water, or for any other public purpose, and not containing improvements, and not excepted from sale under section 6 of this Act, shall be open for conditional sale by selection in the manner following that is to say. Any person may, upon any Land Office day, tender to the land agent a written application for the conditional purchase of any such lands not less than forty acres, nor more than three hundred and twenty acres, at the price of twenty shillings per acre, and may pay to such land agent a deposit of twenty-five per centum of the purchase-money thereof. And if no other like application and deposit for the same land be tendered at the same time, such person shall be declared the conditional purchaser thereof, at the price aforesaid—provided that if more than one such application and deposit for the same land or any part thereof shall be tendered at the same time to the land agent, he shall unless all such applications but one be immediately withdrawn, forthwith proceed to determine by lot in such manner as may be prescribed by regulations made under this Act which of the applicants shall become the purchaser.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved, by way of amendment, that all the following words be omitted from the clause—"within the first or second class settled districts, or which have been or may be legally withdrawn from lease or promise of lease within the unsettled districts, and not being"—with a view to insert in their place the following words—"other than." These words had been left in the bill by inadvertence, and it would be necessary to alter the clause in the way he proposed, in order to make it suit with the 6th clause, as already agreed to.

Mr. GRAY moved the adjournment of the committee, as they had sat up very late last night, and the more especially as it was the intention to move an adjournment of the House to seven o'clock to-morrow evening.

Mr. ROBERTSON had no desire to press on the consideration of this clause, but thought it rather an extraordinary argument to use for closing the business early to-night, that they were going to have a half-holiday to-morrow.

Mr. DALGLEISH protested against any adjournment at that early hour.

Mr. DICKSON thought it quite late enough for any gentleman to be out of his own house, especially as they had been up so late on the previous night. Let them adjourn to seven o'clock to-morrow. (No, no.) Well, the fact was, that if they adjourned to three o'clock, they would have no House, and it would be much better for them to have one day than none at all.

Mr. PARKES pointed out that this was now the 13th February, and in three months time, the 13th May, the Legislative Council expired, and in that short space they had a vast amount of business to do.

The question of adjournment was then put and negatived without division.

Mr. ROTTON said that this amendment opened up the whole question that had been so fully discussed in the consideration of the 6th clause; but as it had then been so fully argued, and as the decision was so final, he should not now detain the House by any further remark than to say that he should divide the House against the clause, in order that the names of those who had voted for or against the principle he contended for might be recorded on the paper of the House.

After a few words from Mr. ROBERTSON that gentleman's amendment was put and carried on the following division.

Ayes, 44.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Dalgleish	Mr. Cowper, jun.
Arnold	Daniel	Caldwell
Weekes	Stewart	Sutherland
T. Garrett	Leslie	Gray
Redman	Flett	Hoskins
O'Brien	Laycock	Hart
Ryan	Smart	Irving
Walsh	Egan	Parkes
Morrice	Markham	Lucas
Cunneen	Cummings	Windeyer
Lewis	Allen	Douglas
Peisley	Suttor	Wilson
Lackey	Atkinson	Dick } Tellers.
Leary	Buchanan	Love }
Dickson	Raper	

Noes, 11.

Mr. Meston	Mr. Rotton	Mr. Watt
Shepherd	Walker	Morris } Tellers.
Hay	Lord	Rusden }
Piddington	Mate	

Mr. ROTTON said there were certain reserves which might not be conditionally selected, as for instance, those within a proclaimed gold-field, but the following clause specially allowed lands to be selected upon proclaimed gold-fields, and therefore the words ought not to be where they were, because they were contradictory of the following clause.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The 13th clause provided for the sale of land not specially exempted from selection, but the lands in the gold-fields under this clause were exempted, but would anybody say that there was a contradiction in the clauses because the 13th provided for the sale of land in the gold-fields under altogether different conditions. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the following words were inserted after the word inhabitants, "or three miles for the outside boundary of any town containing, according to the then last census, one thousand inhabitants."

Mr. HOSKINS had an amendment to propose, but would give way to the hon. member (Mr. Walsh), whose amendment would carry out his wishes. He thought, however, that the phrase public purposes did not clearly define what lands would be open to free selection.

Mr. ROBERTSON, to obviate the necessity of the amendment proposed by Mr. Walsh, then moved after the word "or," the insertion of the words "from sale of" and the expunging of the word "other," which was agreed to.

Mr. ROTTON moved an amendment for the insertion of the words "and twenty," between the words "six" and "of." He explained that, in connection with this amendment, he intended to move another in clause 20 to the effect that all lands applied for by auction should be reserved until submitted.

Mr. ROBERTSON stated that this would place in the hands of any person who chose to apply for a sale of this land, to withhold every inch of land in the colony from free selection.

Mr. ROTTON said this would be checked by another provision he intended to move, namely, that twenty-five per cent. should be deposited at the time of application. This would prevent people from putting up lands in order to keep them from the free selector. Supposing the free selector took up his 320 acres, and wanted to extend his operations by taking up surrounding lands suitable for the purpose of increasing his holding, and enlarging his occupations in the way he thought proper. By preventing him from buying this land by auction, and as he could not buy it by free selection, to a great extent he would be prevented from acquiring the land for increasing his holding.

Mr. ROBERTSON, after explaining the manner in which his own land was acquired, and which he stated (in contradiction to public statements) was alienated from the Crown twenty years ago, said he objected to the hon. member's proposal, because it would take away from the man who intended to give the country the conditions of residence and improvement any priority of claim over the land-jobber. Besides, it would afford an easy means of obstructing free selection.

Mr. REDMAN was disposed to think that evil would arise from limiting the holdings; capital would be cramped, and a man's enterprise and energies confined. Without being enabled to carry on tilling and grazing, the poor selector would be made poorer. He thought that if this provision for auction was introduced, with the condition of a portion of the purchase-money being put down, the end would be answered.

After a few observations from Mr. LOVE, the question was put, when the amendment was rejected by 43 to 6. The following was the division:—

Ayes, 43.

Mr. Robertson	Mr. Sutherland	Mr. O'Brien
Weekes	Laycock	T. Garrett
Arnold	Buchanan	Dalgleish
Lucas	Peisley	Leary
Love	Smart	Cummings
Dick	Driver	Lackey
Morrice	Douglas	Meston
Caldwell	Cowper	Daniel
Raper	Wilson	Irving
Walsh	Hoskins	Flett
Windeyer	Gray	Markham
Ryan	Lesley	Egan }
Lewis	Hart	Atkinson }
Redman	Parkes	Tellers.
Cunneen	Stewart	

Noes, 6.

Mr. Rusden	Mr. Shepherd	Mr. Watt } Tellers.
Rotton	Mate	Morris }

Mr. ROTTON then stated that he had some other amendments of an important nature to propose on the next clause, but as they referred to questions of a debateable nature, he did not think he would be justified in proceeding with them at that late hour of the evening. He would therefore move that the Chairman do now leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. (Cries of "No, no." "Go on.")

Mr. ROBERTSON expressed his intention of opposing the adjournment, and upon a division taking place, the motion was negatived by 34 to 16.

Mr. ROTTON then intimated his intention to move a series of similar motions, if the Government persisted in forcing on a discussion at that late hour of the night (five minutes to twelve), particularly when hon. members were wearied from the long sitting of the previous day.

Mr. REDMAN said the intimation just given was sufficient to awaken the just indignation of the House against the honorable member. (Laughter.) He had openly announced his intention to obstruct the business of the committee.

Mr. ROTTON said he did not move because—

Mr. REDMAN: That's the very ground of my objection—that you won't move. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROTTON: I beg to move that the chairman leave the chair and report progress.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that this motion was inadmissible, no business having intervened since it was negatived.

Mr. ROTTON moved "that the chairman do leave the chair."

The motion was put and negatived.

Mr. WALSH then moved that the Chairman leave the chair, report progress, and ask leave to sit again to-morrow. He thought the hour too late to discuss the important amendments to be proposed in this clause.

Mr. ROBERTSON thought they ought not to allow some half-dozen gentlemen to override the House. He felt sure that hon. members who voted in the last division did not know that the effect of the motion would be to discharge the bill from the paper.

Mr. ROTTON: I wish there had been a majority. (Hear, hear, and ironical cheers.)

Mr. ROBERTSON advised the committee "to keep their eye upon the hon. gentleman."

Mr. HOSKINS, although desirous of going on, thought as a matter of expediency it would be better for the Government to consent to the adjournment.

Mr. DALGLEISH said this ought not to be considered a mere question of adjournment, and suggested that one-half of the hon. members should go and lie down—that those opposed to the adjournment should take watch and watch, and match the hon. gentlemen in a trial of physical strength.

Mr. REDMAN said he would rather give up business and stop here for three days than that the hon. member for Hartley should carry his point.

Mr. WALKER supported the adjournment.

Mr. PARKES thought under the circumstances it would be expedient to adjourn, because they had experienced in former sessions that a minority could effectually obstruct the progress of public business.

Mr. ROTTON said he had three amendments to propose in this clause, and he observed that three other hon. gentlemen had given notice of amendments in the same clause. It was evident that those amendments could not be properly discussed to-night, and he thought it was unfair in the majority to attempt to coerce the minority.

After some observations from Mr. GRAY and Mr. REDMAN, the motion was put at twenty minutes to one o'clock, and negatived by a majority of 28 to 15.

Mr. PARKES suggested that perhaps it would be better, seeing that the minority was increasing whilst the majority was dwindling down, if the Ministry would accede to the adjournments.

Mr ROBERTSON said it was impossible that he could do so, as if he moved the only motion now open to him, this bill would be put off the paper.

Mr. ROTTON would give the hon. Secretary an opportunity of moving the regular motion, by now moving "That the Chairman do now leave the chair."

This motion was made at twenty minutes to one o'clock, and a most wandering discussion was carried on until a quarter of an hour, when the motion was put and negatived.

On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the Chairman then left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-day.

MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

A bill was received from the Legislative Council authorising the appointment of a Commissioner at Newcastle for issuing writs and summonses, read a first time, and the second reading fixed for Friday week.

A bill was received to amend the law relating to the registration of deeds, and the second reading was fixed for Friday week.

PETITIONS.

Mr. COWPER presented a petition from the Bishop of Sydney, against the Church and School Land Bill.

Received

Mr. ARNOLD presented a petition from a large number of the people of Illawarra, in favour of a reduction of the duty on tea.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The order of the day for the resumption of the Committee of Ways and Means, postponed on motion of Mr. WEEKES, till Thursday next.

The order for the resumption of the Committee of Supply, postponed, on the motion of the same honorable member, till Wednesday next.

The committal of the Legislative Council Bill postponed, on the motion of Mr. COWPER, till to-morrow (Thursday).

Mr. ROBERTSON moved the adjournment of the House till three o'clock to-day.

Mr. GRAY moved as an amendment the adjournment of the House till eight p.m. to allow hon. members to witness the Cricket Match.

After a lengthy discussion, in the course of which the amendment was amended by substituting the word "seven" for the word "eight." The question was put when the House divided, and the amendment was negatived by twenty-two to eighteen. The followed was the division:—

Ayes, 18.

Mr. Walker	Mr. Peisley	Mr. Gray
Morris	Leary	Wilson
Ryan	Flett	Mate
Douglas	Cunneen	Atkinson
Egan	Lackey	Dick } Tellers.
Redman	Cowper, junior	Driver }

Noes, 22.

Mr. Weekes	Mr. Dalgleish	Mr. Sutherland
Robertson	Lewis	Hoskins
Caldwell	Cummings	Shepherd
O'Brien	Watt	Stewart
T. Garrett	Walsh	Lucas } Tellers.
Love	Arnold	Lesley }
Buchanan	Wisdom	
Morrice	Parkes	

The motion, that the House adjourn till three o'clock, was then put and carried by 28 to 7; the following members forming the minority, viz.—Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Lackey, Mr. Cunneen, Mr. Dick, Mr. Driver, Mr. Ryan, and Mr. Walker.

The House adjourned at ten minutes before two o'clock a.m., till three, p.m.

CRICKET.

THE sixth annual intercolonial match, Victoria v. New South Wales, which for the last few months has absorbed so large an amount of interest, will to-day be advanced a stage towards a determination. Each side has made earnest and energetic efforts to maintain the honour of the colony it represents; though it is pretty generally felt that the champion cricketers of Victoria have not only been more assiduous in their practice during the early part of the season, but that they have passed through a very severe ordeal within the last few weeks before leaving for Sydney. Under these circumstances the general impression is, that Victoria was never in a cricket contest better represented. New South Wales, however, though having to sustain the loss of the valuable services of the unfortunate Harry Hilliard, and those of others who, for various reasons, have relinquished the bat and ball, furnishes a team whose general qualifications seem to have been judiciously discriminated by the committee of selection. There exists, nevertheless, a well grounded opinion among competent judges that there is one, if not two, weak points in our ranks which might have been avoided if players who have heretofore made good exhibitions had, by recent practice, enabled the committee to come to a fair decision upon the merits of their play at the present time.

It is highly creditable to the feelings of Mr. Howell that, at the last moment, and without a whisper of dissatisfaction, he should have yielded up his place in deference to the claims of Mr. Kinloch. Some persons might dispute the advantage of the change, but under certain circumstances which are very likely to arise in the course of the match the special qualifications of Mr. Kinloch may undoubtedly be of great service.

The betting which, a month ago, was well maintained at two to one on Victoria, has now been reduced to even wagers. Whether this be from the character of the little practice shewn by the Victorians on the military ground, or from an improved opinion of our own players, it is difficult to say; however, the readiness to back Victoria with odds has disappeared.

Mr. Newcombe will take his place among the eleven. Mr. A. Park has been chosen as our emergency man.

At a meeting of the Match Committee, held at Cunningham's last evening (Mr. J. M. Leigh in the chair), a letter was read from Mr. Arnold declining to accede to the request that the use of the telegraph line be given free, for the purpose of transmitting communications during the progress of the match. A letter was received from his Excellency the Administrator of the Government, thanking the committee for the space allotted to him on the ground. A request from the officers of the Volunteer Rifles that they might be permitted to have a tent upon the ground, was not acceded to.

The grand stand will present a novel and prominent feature in the arrangements. The project, financially, was no doubt based upon a reasonable anticipation of the great and convenient accommodation it will afford, especially to lady spectators, being "duly appreciated." The activity with which it has been constructed (in less than two days), is deserving of notice, not that on this account it should be inferred to be unsubstantially built, for although the contractor (Mr. Bishop) had shown a disposition and competency to do the work faithfully and efficiently, the committee further satisfied themselves by obtaining the superintendence of Mr. Hilly, in order that the safety of the structure might be fully guaranteed.

Our anticipations are that the contest will be severe, and that the general play will be of a more spirited description than we have yet witnessed in these matches.

LIST OF DONATIONS TO THE AUSTRALIAN MUSEUM DURING JANUARY, 1861.

A LARGE collection of shells. Presented by his Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B.

A black-throated grebe (Podiceps gularis). By Mr. R. Bransby, Albion-street, Glebe Point.

A large moth (Saturnia). By Mr. Henry M. Kinley, 25, Stanley-street.

A Neptunus pelagicus. By Miss Fanny Hall, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

Two specimens of orthopterous insects. By Melbourne Smyth, Esq., 227, George-street.

Specimens of copper ore, from Cornwall; four specimens of the desert helix, from Egypt; one specimen of Bangor slate; a fossil echinus (Clypeaster altus), from Egypt; fossil wood, from Egypt; a tri-coloured Epthianura (Epthianura tri-colour). By George Bennett, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., and F.Z.S.

The nest of a flycatcher, and the horns of an ibex. By Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart.

A Neptunus pleasious. By Mr. George Whitfield, King-street.

Nest and eggs of the grey-backed Zosterops (Zosterops dorsalis). By Mr. H. Norton, Elizabeth-street.

An eel (muræna), caught at Careening Cove, North Shore. By R. T. Hall, Esq., North Shore.

A podargus (Podargus humeralis. By Mr. Moses Bishop.

A monstrous duckling. By Mr. Andrew Mathieson, 65, Campbell-street.

A wallaby, shot at Pittwater. By Mr. James Buchanan, 253, Liverpool-street.

Twenty-five specimens of fish from the Australian coast. By Mr. T. Ireland, Jun., Woolloomooloo Bay.

A South Sea Island parrot (Psittacus). By Mr. William Beaumont, Botany.

A war club from the Feegee Islands. By Master Bray, 160, Pitt-street.

A crested pigeon (Ocyphaps lophotes) from the collection in the Botanical Gardens.

A death adder (Acanthophis Brownii). By Mr. Thomas Mayhew, Botany Road.

A green tree snake. By Edward Hill, Esq.

A collection of coleopterous insects. By Masters Alfred M'Intosh and Frederick M'Intosh, Lane Cove.

A fishhook, made of wood. By Mr. John Warton, Stanley-street.

A dove (Geopelia tranquilla) from the collection at the Botanical Gardens.

A black snake (Trimerisurus porphyriacus). By Mr. Henry, chemist, opposite the Haymarket.

A collection of shells. By Mr. J. Stokes, No. 5, Crown-street, Millers Point.

A small collection of shells from the Red Sea. By Master George Riley, Stanley-lane, No. 1.

A diamond snake from Manly Flats. By Mr. Charles Lewis.

A Gecko lizard (Phyllurus) By A. Mackellar, Esq.

A podargus (Podargus humeralis.) By Mr. Beaumont, Botany.

A white bellied beaver rat (Hydromis leucogaster.) By Mr. John Waller, Botanic Gardens.

A diamond snake, caught alive at Long Bay; also snake eggs and a young snake just broken from the egg. By Master A. Boyd.

A diamond snake, caught at Bondi. By Mr. Mayhew.

A lialis. By Mr. E. O. Bullford, Railway Office, Phillip-street.

A mantis and parasite. By Master William Bretnall, Botany Road, Waterloo.

A caterpillar of a lepidopterous insect. By Miss Buchanan, Lane Cove.

A proteus from the Magdalenen Grotto, near Adelsberg. By Mr. R. S. Willis, Grey Cliff.

A neptunus pelagicus. By Mr. J. W. Regan, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo.

A field rat (mus sordidus), caught near Long Bay, and a young hinnulia (sleeping lizard). By Edward Hill, Esq.

A spider (epeira). By Miss Marion Pittard.

A porpoise. By Mr. Billing, Watson's Bay.

Specimens of coleopterous, lepidopterous, and orthopterous insects. By Miss Noble, Brucedale, Bathurst.

A pheasant (phasianus). By Mr. Arthur.

A monitor lizard, caught at Manly. By Mr. Rudolph Schutte.

Two live black snakes (trimerisurus porphyriacus), caught at Long Bay. By Mr. Gerard Krafft.

SYDNEY GYMNASIUM.—A meeting of the working committee of the Sydney Gymnasium was held in the Town-hall, yesterday afternoon. Present, Dr. Foucart, Messrs. M'Donnell, M'Cormick, Woolcott, and the secretary (Mr. Montagu). The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, and the meeting then proceeded to the opening and consideration of tenders for the erection of apparatus for the gymnasium, the object for which the meeting was specially called to decide upon. The tender of Messrs. Poulton and Co. was accepted. The secretary was instructed to apply to the railway contractor for the supply of timber according to offer. The secretary was also instructed to draw up the first annual report of the society, to be submitted to a meeting of the committee prior to being submitted to a general meeting of members. The treasurer stated the present position of the society's funds, with the balance in hand. Various accounts were also rendered and passed. The meeting empowered the treasurer to obtain from the bank the sum of £150, in accordance with a resolution passed on the 7th December last. The meeting then terminated.

SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES.

WATERLOO.—Tuesday last being the day appointed by the Municipalities Act for the annual election of councillors and auditors in the different municipalities, the poll was opened in the above municipality at nine o'clock in the morning, before Mr. E. J. Hawksley, the chairman and returning-officer, at the Council Chambers, Botany Road. There were also two other polling-places—one in Pitt-street, Mount Lachlan Estate, Waterloo, at which Mr. Councillor Austin presided; and the other at the office of Mr. Henry Vaughan, King-street East, Sydney, at which Mr. Councillor Geddes presided. The outgoing councillors whose places were to be supplied were Messrs. Charet, Kitson, and Oates. The contest was carried out with a good deal of spirit, and created much excitement, far more than was evinced at the late general election. There were seven candidates in the field, and everything went off very well until the close of the poll, when two of the candidates appeared determined if possible to create a disturbance. On the balloting boxes being deposited in a large chest with three keys provided for the purpose, the chest having been locked and the keys handed to the respective presiding officers, the returning-officer said for greater security he would affix to the box the Corporation seal. This having been done, one of the candidates, Mr. Valentine Davis, rushed into the Council chamber, accompanied by Mr. W. West, the postmaster, and demanded, in a most offensive manner, to have the seal used by Mr. West, as postmaster, also affixed to the chest, as the returning officer, having the custody of the Corporation seal, might, they alleged, come in the middle of the night, take off the seal, interfere with the ballot papers, and then affix the seal afresh. The chairman said he would not comply with so insulting a demand, when Mr. Davis and Mr. West said they would protest against his decision, and put the Post Office seal upon the chest. The returning-officer replied that they might protest as much and as long as they liked, but they would not place the post-office seal upon the chest, and immediately ordered the room to be cleared, and the doors to be locked. Upon this Mr. West mounted a step, and flourishing his darling post-office seal in his hand poured forth a long and terrible denunciation upon the returning-officer. The returning-officer, in reply to this, announced that he had been requested to take the scrutiny for the votes as early as possible on the following morning, as so much excitement prevailed, and every one was anxious to know who had been elected; he would, therefore, attend at the Council Chambers at seven o'clock in the morning for that purpose. Accordingly at about a quarter-past seven yesterday morning the returning-officer, the presiding-officers, the poll clerks, and scrutineers being in attendance the boxes were opened, and the scrutiny commenced. After counting up the votes the following was found to be the state of the poll:—West 117, Charet 106, Oates 102, W. Moon 94, Hayes 87, Davis 31, Steward 34. The returning officer announced this, and stated that he would officially declare the state of the poll at seven o'clock this evening, after which there would be a meeting of the council, for the purpose of electing a chairman for the present year. The number of voters on the municipal list was 381, and of this number 353 recorded their votes; there were, however, 12 bad votes, some electors having crossed out only three names instead of four, and others having crossed out none at all.

WAVERLEY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The polling for two councillors for this municipality, took place on Tuesday, and the result was unofficially declared yesterday, at the council chambers. For Waverley ward there were four candidates nominated, but two of these were not really candidates, and polled no votes. The two who contested the seat were Mr. Stephen Dickson and Mr. J. J. Eaton. The former was returned by a majority of five; the poll being twenty-five for him, and twenty for Mr. Eaton. For Nelson ward the candidates were Mr. C. Simmons (one of the retiring councillors) and Mr. D. Mealey. The former was returned; forty-two votes being polled for him, while but thirteen were recorded for Mr. Mealey. When the result was declared yesterday, Mr. Dickson briefly acknowledged the honour which had been done him, and pledged himself to attend strictly to his new duties. He also moved a vote of thanks to the returning-officer, which was unanimously adopted. The formal declaration of the result required by the Act of 1858, will be made to-day. For Bondi ward, Mr. Hercules Watt had already been returned without opposition.

WOOLLAHRA.—The polling for the municipality of Woollahra resulted in the return of Messrs. Thomson, Thomas, and Holdsworth. The following list shows the number of votes polled for the different candidates:—Thompson, 48; Thomas, 45; Holdsworth, 42; Kingston, 32; Hillman, 26; Price, 25; Hughes, 18.

PADDINGTON.—In this municipality Messrs. C. F. Cunningham, W. Jaques, and Thomas Steel were the successful candidates, 74 votes being polled for the first, 73 for the second, and 36 for the third. Messrs. R. M. Johnson and K. Stewart were elected auditors.

GLEBE.—Mr. A. Thornley was elected without a poll to represent the outer Glebe Ward; Mr. W. Elphinstone was elected for Bishopthorpe Ward by 51 votes against 16 polled for Mr. J. Eagar, and Mr. Blacket was re-elected without opposition for the Inner Glebe Ward. Messrs. Ashdown and Pinkey were re-elected auditors.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Drays, Harness, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Harness, Saddlery, &c., the property of Sir D. Cooper.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Japanned and Papier Mache Ware, Electro-plated Ware, Cutlery, General Merchandise, Household Furniture, and Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Books, Office and Household Furniture, Plated Ware, Chessmen, Microscope, Pianoforte, Charts, Chronometer, Barometer, and Sundries.

MR. O. B. EBSWORTH.—At his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.; at 12 o'clock, Tallow.

MR. T. DAWSON.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at 11 o'clock, Milch Cows, Springers, Bull, Working Bullocks, Horses, Drays, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Sheepskins; at half-past 11 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Books, Clothing, Watches, &c.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

ERRATA.—In our leading article of yesterday, instead of "the efforts made by Mr. Love to raise the price of *tea*," read *sugar*.

THE TARIFF BILL.—An inaccuracy occurred in our report of Mr. Buckland's remarks at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, which will be rectified by the insertion of the following:—"When wages were high and carriage £30 per ton, there was no inducement for illicit distillation; but now, when wages are reduced and carriage for the same distance is £6 per ton, to increase the duty is to hold out an inducement to the illicit distiller. The nett profit on working a ton of molasses, allowing a guarantee commission for legitimate and illegitimate rates, is about £56 per ton."

COMPLIMENTARY PIGEON MATCH.—A preliminary meeting was held yesterday, at the Post Office Hotel, York-street, for the purpose of taking steps for giving a complimentary pigeon match in honour of Mr. George Whitfield, by way of acknowledging the handsome entertainment given by that gentleman on Saturday last. It was decided to hold the match on Saturday, the 16th March, and that it should come off, with Mr. Whitfield's permission, at Ormeau View. The tickets will be fixed at 12s. 6d. each, and will be ready for issue in the course of a few days. Advantage will be taken of the occasion to present Mr. Whitfield with a testimonial in the shape of a silver cup, to be subscribed for by his sporting friends, and which will bear an appropriate inscription of the circumstances under which it will be given.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A meeting, composed of retail drapers and others interested in the early closing movement, was held in a class-room of the School of Arts yesterday evening. There were fifty or sixty persons present. The object of the meeting was to pass resolutions to include all the retail traders, as well as the drapers, in the early closing movement. Mr. Hardy was moved into the chair, and explained the object of the meeting. A resolution empowering the committee of the association to add to their number from any of the retail trades was carried unanimously. The second resolution, for appointing a deputation to wait on the young men employed in the various retail shops in Sydney to induce them to identify themselves with the association, was also unanimously adopted. Collecting books were then distributed to those who chose to take them, after which the meeting was closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

DISTURBANCE IN KING-STREET.—About nine o'clock last night a disturbance occurred in King-street, which had the effect of speedily collecting an immense crowd of persons. A man named Ormsby Slaven, a seaman in the enjoyment of a small pension, was, while intoxicated, given into custody for making use of obscene language in a public place. On being taken charge of by a constable, he resisted the constable by striking a blow which felled him to the ground. The constable got up again and tried to secure his prisoner, but before doing so he struck him a severe blow over the head, and even then had to get the assistance of several citizens before he could convey the resisting prisoner to the watchhouse. Slaven got a rather deep flesh wound over his forehead, but it did not penetrate to his skull. He will be brought before the Central Police Court this morning.

GLEBE COMPANY OF VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A general meeting of this company was held yesterday morning, when a set of by-laws, prepared by the committee, was submitted. With a few verbal amendments, these laws were approved, prior to their being forwarded to the inspecting field officer for his consideration. The resolution of the band committee that each company should subscribe £30 annually towards the support of the volunteer band was brought under the notice of the meeting, and it was unanimously decided, "That the Glebe Company will not have anything to do with the band committee as at present constituted." The injustice of the proposal that each company, no matter how strong in number, should subscribe an equal sum of £30 annually, was severely commented upon. We might mention that this company has rented a large room on the Glebe Road, for evening drill for those members who are unable to attend in the morning.

NEW GOLD FIELDS.—A correspondent writes:—Two new gold fields, one in Victoria, the other in New South Wales, have been recently discovered. The former is on the Crooked River, between the Dargo River and the dividing range, from which the Buckland River rises, reported by Mr. Howitt, leader of No. 1 prospecting party. In the Melbourne Argus of 5th instant, the latter is a little to the north of Mount Dromedary, on one of the branches of the Baloury River, and reported in your contemporary of the other day. Curiosity induced me to look into "Clarke's Southern Gold Fields" to see whether either of them is indicated in that work. Of the former I find this notice (p. 210), "Gold in small quantities has been found [22nd March, 1853] on the dividing range, between Omeo and Gipps' Land, at or near a locality termed Dargo." To which is added, "a considerable gold-field was being worked a little below this in 1859." Of the second we find mention at p. 199. "Having since the date of the head of this report [9th March, 1852] been three or four times in the vicinity of the Dromedary, I have come to the conclusion that gold exists in many localities near its base." A peak about fifteen miles N.W., of the Crooked River has been lately marked on the maps of Victoria as W. B. Clarke's peak," thus incidentally connecting the name of the gold explorer with the extreme point to which his researches in that direction extended in 1851. The more this country is explored, the more will its inhabitants learn to appreciate Mr. Clarke's unerring sagacity.

THE WEATHER AT SINGLETON.—LOSS OF LIFE.—The late sultry weather was followed on Thursday evening by a drizzling rain from the southward. During the night this rain increased, and continued throughout the following day and night. On Saturday morning the weather appeared to have taken up, but heavy watery clouds were still hanging about the horizon, it being also very sultry; and about three o'clock a thunderstorm broke, accompanied with a fearful deluge of rain. This storm was, fortunately, only of a very short duration; had it lasted much longer, considerable damage would have been caused by it. To-day (Sunday) it is fine, though warm, with an exhilirating breeze from the westward. The late rains must have been pretty general throughout the district. Fallbrook was running bank high on Friday, and Cockfighter's Creek was also very high yesterday morning. The river at Singleton, which had been above its usual level for several days previous, experienced a considerable rise on Friday; this continued until Saturday morning, when it commenced falling for a short time, but soon afterwards another rise took place; and the strong current that was running throughout yesterday, bringing down a great quantity of rubbish, indicated that there must have been a great fall of rain up the country. Last night, when the river reached the highest point, it must have been at least from twelve to fifteen feet above its usual level. This is the highest fresh that has taken place in the river here since the great floods of 1857.—A young man named Jacob Kegel was drowned on Friday morning, whilst attempting to cross the river near Mr. Dight's, at Clifford. Through the swollen state of the river it has been impossible to grapple for him up to the present time. His horse, with saddle and bridle on, reached the land in safety shortly after the accident occurred.—Correspondent of Maitland Mercury.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—February 13.

Tasmania (s.), 385 tons, Captain Clinch, from Hobart Town 9th instant. Passengers—Colonel Russell, Captain Watson, Misses Rouse (2), and 7 in the steerage. Willis, Merry, and Co., agents.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Merimbula 11th instant. Passengers—Messrs. M'Kay, Brierley, Queensland, and 24 in the steerage. Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, agents.

Northern Light, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Tobin, from New River, New Zealand, 1st instant. In ballast. Captain, agent.

February 14.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 11th instant. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Learoyd, Misses Dark (2), Mrs. Steel, Miss Hollingsworth, Messrs. Clarke, Towns, Macnamara, Adamson, Scott, Captain M'Henry, Drake, Bryerley, Hobler, Turner, Austin, M'Laren, Coleman, Billing, Bruce, Moberley (2), Jeffrey, Rutherford, Snowdon, Johnson, White, M'Naughton, and 36 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—February 13.

Walter Hood, for London.
Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.
Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—February 13.

Fanny Fisher, for Adelaide.

CLEARANCE.—February 13.

Yarra Yarra (s.), 560 tons, Captain Bell, for Brisbane. Passengers—Messrs. John Holloway, H. M. Pearse, H. Whitcombe, Anslow, J. H. Dodds, Boor, John Dennis, H. B. Fitz, John Little, Fitzsimmons, R. Lawson, Mrs. Lutwyche, Mr. M. Wormald, and 28 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—February 13.

Kiama (s.), from Wollongong and Kiama, with 120 kegs butter, 2 bales leather, 36 cheeses, 30 bags maize, 23 pigs, 6 calves; Lydia and Mechanic, from Newcastle, with 125 tons coal; Æolus, from Morpeth, with 72 tons coal; Janet, from Shoalhaven, with 382 bags potatoes, 55 bags wheat, 77 bags maize, 1 coop fowls, 9 pigs, 2 cases eggs; Sarah Dent, from Brisbane Water, with 600 baskets shells; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 240 bales hay, 42 bales wool, 100 bags potatoes, 30 bags onions, 8 calves, 150 sheep, 10 pigs, 4 cases eggs, 2 coops poultry; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 223 hides, 60 casks tallow, 3 cases fruit, 2 cases eggs, 10 lambs, 33 bags maize, 16 pigs, 1 horse, 1 cow, 11 calves, 30 bags potatoes, 41 bags onions, 94 bales hay, 39 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—February 13.

Thane of Fife, for Bellambi; Flying Squirrel, for Brisbane Water; Lydia, Æolus, and Iona, for Newcastle; Guiding Star, for Morpeth; Sarah Dent, for Botany.

IMPORTS.—February 13.

Tasmania (s.), from Hobart Town: 50 cases, W. Dean and Co.; 110 bags onions, 8 packages jams, W. Donner; 33 bags onions, 25 packages, J. Robertson; 6 cases fruit, Forster; 9 cases fruit, M'Kenney; 17 cases fruit, Uphill; 10 cases fruit, Pope; 10,000 battens, 30,000 shingles, 40,000 palings, 21 pockets hops, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 10 bags onions, 18 bags potatoes, 25 cases fruit, Order. From Eden, 60 bales wool.

February 14.

City of Sydney (s.), from Melbourne: 1 cage lions, 2 zebras, H. Billing; 2622 ounces gold, Union Bank; 6 cases, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 17 cases China goods, Nom Hing; 5 cases wine, 4 cases tobacco, Austin; 52 casks 4 hogsheads wine, Lamb, Parbury; 2 cases, Robertson; 3 trunks 3 boxes, W. Allen; 351 boxes raisins, J. Dean; 4 cases, Raphael; 31 casks coffee, 19 hogsheads brandy, Gilchrist and Co.; 25 bags flour, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 120 galvanised iron, 42 iron pots, 2 casks tallow, 50 tierces tobacco and 8 parcels, Order.

EXPORTS.—February 13.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne: 120 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 30 packages fish, Chin Ateat; 1 package, J. Brush; 8 boxes, 40,000 sovereigns, Bank of Australasia; 31 bags maize, 6 casks fruit, 1 hogshead eggs, 2 kegs butter, C. B. Bond; 8 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 package, Farmer and Painter; 1 case, E. and W. Paul; 13 cases fruit, F. J. Hardy; 1 case, D. M'Call; 1 case, A. S. N. Company; 26 cases, R. J. Hardy; 80 casks butter, J. M. Kenney; 28 bags pepper, Towns and Co.; 16 cases fruit, R. Cowell; 24 pockets hops, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 1 hogshead eggs, J. Hood; 1 case, Grant; 33 pockets hops, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 2 boxes, 10,000 sovereigns, Oriental Bank; 7 packages, Collins; 2 packages, E. Vickery; 23 casks butter, Graham and Mulholland; 94 kegs butter, 1 cask fruit, 2 cases lime, Wyndham and Lindeman; 5 bags oysters, Nichols.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Wanganui.—By the Sea Gull, this day, at noon.

For Auckland.—By the Lord Worsley (s.), on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Nelson and Southern Ports.—By the Prince Alfred (s.), on Friday, at 6 p.m.

For Wellington and Port Cooper.—By the Louis and Miriam, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

For Eden and Hobart Town.—By the Tasmania (s.), on Monday, at 11 a.m.

MAILS BY THE SALSETTE.

General Post Office, 2nd February, 1861.

The Mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer SALSETTE, will be made up at this office, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 9 a.m. for all letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively.

The following mails will be despatched, viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe via Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom will not be received after 4 p.m. 19th instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m. 20th instant. All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles" (in closed mail to France), or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage (as already notified) is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers, must be so posted before 7 a.m., 20th instant.

Early Closing of the English Mail.—We beg to remind the public that the mail by the Salsette will close at 9 a.m., on Wednesday, the 20th instant, and the steamer will leave at 2 p.m. punctually. The special attention of persons in the country is called to this. The short month of February puts this mail two days forward.

Custom House: Entered Outwards, February 13.—Summer Cloud, ship, 698 tons, Captain Sabiston, for San Francisco; City of Melbourne, barque, 177 tons, Captain Callum, for Brisbane; Otago, schooner, 64 tons, Captain Brown, for Brisbane.

The Hunter (s.), from Merimbula, experienced heavy south-east gales, with a high sea, accompanied with torrents of rain, on the downward trip. Her cargo consists of 150 bales wool, 30 hides, 200 cheeses, 3 horses, 30 pigs, 2 coops poultry, 7 casks tallow.

The Tasmania (s.) left Hobart Town at one p.m. on Saturday, and arrived at Eden at ten o'clock on the 11th, where she was detained shipping cargo till the following morning. She has had strong southerly winds, with thick weather and rain, the whole of the passage, and reports the schooner Emma in the Bay loading for Melbourne. Also the whalers Water Witch and Prince Regent entering Hobart Town harbour, the former vessel with 35 tuns sperm oil and the latter with 60 tuns.

The Shamrock, brig, wrecked at New Zealand, is insured in Mr. Metcalfe's office for £600. She was the joint property of Captain Dixon and Mr. Graham.

The City of Sydney (s.) left Port Phillip Heads at 7.30 p.m., on the 11th, and Twofold Bay at 6.15. a.m. on the 12th, and arrived here at 2.30 a.m., on the 14th. She experienced moderate east and north-east winds to Cape Howe.

Clarence River Buoy.—The buoy moored at the entrance of the Clarence River having broken adrift, has been brought to Sydney for repair.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVAL.

February 13.—Nil.

DEPARTURES.

February 13.—Nil.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

February 13.—9 a.m.—Albury, E., fine.
Kiandra, N.E., fine.
Goulburn, S.E., cloudy.
Yass, N.W., fine
Gundagai, S., fine.
Bathurst, S., fine.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial,	communication	perfect.
Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Southern	"	"
Adelaide	"	"
Tasmania	"	interrupted.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

February 12.—General Jessup, barque, 194 tons, Newman, from Sydney.
February 12.—Highland Lassie, brig, M'Keller, from Melbourne.
February 12.—Lochinvar, brig, 169 tons, Barrett, from Melbourne.
February 12.—Ashmore, barque, 473 tons, Wellicott, from Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.

February 12.—Herculean.
February 12.—Flower of Wexford, with 11,000 feet hardwood.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

February 6.—Isabella Brown, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

February 5.—Antipodes, for London.
February 7.—India, for Guam.

Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company.—On the 4th instant, at noon, the half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company, was held at the Company's offices. The Chairman (Mr. T. D. Chapman), said the report and accounts it was the province of the Directors now to submit, were the most satisfactory which they had been enabled to lay before the shareholders for several years. The shares were now worth £12 10s., and the accounts showed that the nett profit of the two steamers during the half-year ending 31st December, was £5720 5s. 6d., exclusive of £4000 placed to the credit of the wear and tear account on account of the two steamers in anticipation of repairs during the ensuing twelve months, which would be necessary to keep the the steamers in their present highly efficient working state, and of this probably £3000 would be required by the Tasmania, and the underwriting account showed £5108 19s. 6d., being premium for risks taken by the company. The general balance sheet showed the total assets of the company to be £64,397 6s. 8d.; liabilities, £879 8s. 1d., with a capital of £48,550, leaving the nett assets £63,518 3s. 7d., and an excess of assets over liability of £15,068 3s. 7d., with a reserve of £1292 15s. 6d., after payment of the dividend to be proposed. During the past half-year a further sum of £5000 was added to the invested capital, making a total of £37,000 bearing interest at £6 per cent. per annum, but in the account submitted £34,000 only is shown invested to 31st December, 1860, £3000 government debentures having been paid off in December, and not re-invested until the present month. From the profits of the past half-year, the directors have credited the wear and tear account with the sum of £4800, the accounts showing £4216 6s. 6d. standing to the credit of that account. The amount standing to the credit of profit and loss on the 31st December is £5742 17s. 6d., out of which the directors have much pleasure in recommending that a dividend of 10s. per share, being at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum, be now paid.—Hobart Town Mercury, February 5.

LOW HEADS.

ARRIVAL.

February 6.—Lady Denison, from Sydney.

TAMAR HEADS.

ARRIVAL.

February 6.—Scotia, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURE.

February 6.—Far West, for Callao.

LAUNCESTON.

ARRIVALS.

February 4.—Augusta May, from London.
February 6.—Robert and Betsy, from Newcastle.

International Skiff Match.—The preliminaries for an international skiff match between Robert Chambers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the champion oar of England, and Ward, the champion of America are being settled. Chambers is likely to leave England with his backers for America in February, and the contest will come off on American waters in the spring.

Leaky Vessels.—A novel and ingenious application of the screw principle has recently been tried on the Mersey, at Liverpool. It consists of a very cheap and simple apparatus (which can be stowed away in a box) for pumping leaky vessels, and which may, probably, in a three-knot stream assist in loading or unloading cargo. This invention has deservedly met with considerable commendation from the Government emigration officer, Lieutenant Prior, R N, by the Surveyors of Lloyd's, and of many other practical men who have seen it in operation. The inventor is Mr. Robert Formeby, son of the oldest and most eminent physician in this town. The apparatus, which has been made for a vessel of 500 tons, consists of a two-bladed screw of a semi-disc form; it is attached to a jointed rod, which gives motion to the axle of a small toothed bevel wheel, fixed on the vessel's deck right astern, and completely out of the way of all traffic. This, again, works another wheel on the end of a shaft extending longitudinally along the bulwarks, and connecting with the lower limb of a bell crank working about six feet from the deck, the upper limb of which is connected by a rod with an upright arm springing from the centre of a horizontal lever beam, to the end of which the pump rods are jointed. When the vessel is going three or four knots an hour the action of the pumps, the stroke of which can be increased or diminished in a minute, is rapid, and causes a discharge of water nearly equal to the quantity a body of men could pump. At six or seven knots speed the quantity is considerably increased and nearly fills the nozzles. Considering that the screw never tires, this result exhibits a great advantage over manual labour. By a very simple arrangement the pumps are prevented from choking, as ships' pumps generally do. The apparatus can, by a very simple movement, be thrown out of gear. The method of stopping the rotatory motion of the screw previously to hauling it in is very simple. An "extinguisher," formed of sheet iron of a lamp-shade shape, is placed on the rod connected with the screw, and rapidly descends occasioning an immediate stoppage. It can then be hauled in without difficulty. When we consider that in the month of October thirty-nine vessels foundered through springing leaks, and that the severe labour of pumping tends greatly to occasion sickness among seamen, and consequent incapacity for other necessary work, the advantages of this invention must surely be patent to the mercantile world.—Times, November 26.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Feb. 13.	8·30 a.m.	S.S.W.	Moderate, and clear.
	Noon.	S.S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	S.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS.—February 13.

	£		£
Apothecaries' ware, 23 packages	300	Hops, 21 pockets	600
Butter, 25 firkins	98	Hardware, 2 packages	15
Beer, 25 packages	73	Jams, 10 cases	45
Bags, 7 bales	250	Ironmongery, 7 packages	340
Blue, 40 cases	75	Kangaroo skins, 1 case	108
Champagne, 40 cases	80	Looking-glasses, 7 cases	100
Carriages, 3 cases	400	Mustard, 10 cases	55
Drapery, 18 packages	1000	Pianos, 2 cases	100
Effects, 3 cases	85	Pork, 30 barrels	138
Earthenware, 1 case	30	Sperm oil, 12 tuns	960
Fruit, 58 packages	110	Twine, 1 bale	22
Furniture, 25 packages	1016	Whisky, 8 packages	40
		Wool, 40 bales	1600

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. February.		SUN. Rises	SUN. Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
14	Thursday	5 25	6 35	10 54	11 14

Moon.—First Quarter, 18th instant, 10h. 4m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, petitions were presented against the proposed alteration in the tariff from the Chamber of Commerce, and from citizens of Sydney—four hundred and twenty-five in number, whose signatures had been collected between eleven and three o'clock.

The second reading of the bill was moved by the Attorney-General, who briefly stated its object to be to reduce the duty on one article of ordinary consumption, which was unobjectionable in itself, and to increase the duty on another article which was objectionable, and thereby to make up the revenue without disturbing financial arrangements, which in the present state of the colony it was most undesirable to do.

Mr. Deas Thomson moved that the bill be considered this day six months, deprecating any tampering with the existing tariff, and especially that now proposed in reference to spirits, which experience had shewn would lead to illicit traffic and general demoralization.

Mr. Want obtained the adjournment of the debate on division by a considerable majority.

A bill was introduced by the Attorney-General to enable coroners to grant bail to persons charged with manslaughter, the object being to remove doubts as to whether coroners have such power, and to give to them the ordinary powers, in such cases, of Justices of the Peace.

Mr. Want's motion for returns connected with expenditure and revenue, Estimates of Ways and Means, and Estimates of Expenditure for a series of years, was opposed by the Attorney-General; and the opinion of the President was asked, as to the right of the House to call for such returns. The President, quoting from Parliamentary practice and precedents, ruled that the House could call for such returns; and, after some brief debate, the House ordered them, on division, by ten to four.

Mr. Isaacs brought in his Bill for the appointment of a Fourth Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Common Law Procedure Act, passed by the Assembly, and introduced, by courtesy, by the Attorney-General, was taken up by Mr. Isaacs, who moved its second reading, and it was read a second time, and ordered for committal for Wednesday next.

The Bill to amend the Law for the Registration of Deeds affecting Real Estates was read a third time and passed; as was also the Newcastle Commissioner's Appointment Bill.

The Council meets again at seven o'clock this day.

* * *

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday at half-past three o'clock.

In answer to Mr. Parkes, the Secretary for Public Works said the Government had not finally determined what course would be taken in respect to the Darling Harbour branch railway. An arrangement had been come to with the Pyrmont Bridge Company in 1859, by which this company were to connect the line as now carried out with the bridge, but it was afterwards found that they had not power to do this under their Act of Incorporation. In the meantime, a sum for the completion of the Government branch line had been voted, but the Government did not feel justified in expending it in these altered circumstances. If the tramway were carried up Pitt-street, it seemed doubtful whether two competing lines should be established. There were peculiar difficulties in the way, but it might be that a trial would yet be made of the Pyrmont branch line. The Government had not, however, arrived at any decision.

Mr. Cowper presented a petition praying to be heard by counsel against the Church and School Lands.

Mr. Arnold presented a petition from a number of persons at Illawarra, praying for a repeal of the tea and sugar duties.

Mr. Walsh presented a petition praying to be heard against the Minmi and Hexham Railway.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, leave of absence for one week was granted to Captain Moriarty.

The Speaker announced that John Garrett, Esq., and A. W. Scott, Esq. had resigned their seats as members of the elections committee.

Papers were laid on the table by Ministers and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cowper moved for a committee to prepare an address to the Queen on the subject of the Great Seal of the colony. The circumstances out of which this motion arose had been recently explained to the House. He recapitulated them now, and whatever members might think of the particular features of the case, the necessity for the appointment of this committee appeared obvious. It ought to be determined whether the Great Seal of the colony could be used against the advice of the responsible Ministers.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Parkes considered that the debate should be adjourned until the papers connected with the case were printed.

On the motion of Mr. Hay the debate was then adjourned till that day fortnight.

On the motion of Mr. Cowper the House went into committee on the Census Bill.

Mr. Wilson moved the omission of the word "religion" in the enumeration of the heads of enquiry.

Mr. Cowper, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Suttor, Mr. Hay, Mr. Redman, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. M'Arthur, and Mr. Rusden opposed the amendment, chiefly on the ground that the census would be very defective if it did not include a return of the religious professions of the people.

The amendment was supported by Mr. Love, Mr. Hoskins, Mr. Thomas Garrett, Mr. Windeyer, Mr. Piddington, and Mr. Dalgleish, on the ground that the State had nothing to do with the religion of the people.

The amendment was negatived by 36 to 11.

The other clauses of the bill were considered, and the Chairman reported the bill without amendments to the House. The report having been adopted, the third reading was fixed for this afternoon.

The House then went into committee for the further consideration of the Land Bill.

The 7th clause, enabling occupants to purchase Crown lands whereon they have erected improvements, was passed.

The 8th clause empowering the Government to authorise the reclamation of lands by adjoining proprietors, was passed.

The 9th clause, empowering the Government to close and alienate unnecessary roads, was passed.

The 10th clause, authorising the sale of Crown lands without competition, in special cases, was passed.

The 11th clause, providing for the rescission of water reservations in certain cases, was passed, on division, by 41 to 14.

The 12th clause (the 13th clause in bill of former session) was moved by Mr. Robertson. An amendment by Mr. Rotton, to exempt all lands under lease from the operation of free selection, was negatived by 41 to 11. Another amendment was negatived by 43 to 6.

A motion for adjournment was negatived by 35 to 13.

Another motion for adjournment was negatived by 24 to 16.

After considerable discussion, another motion for adjournment was negatived by 28 to 18.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, the Chairman left the chair, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-day.

The House adjourned at fifteen minutes before two o'clock to three o'clock this afternoon.

When industrious men stand idle with their hands in their pockets while their families are reduced to straits it is natural to ask whether there must not be something strangely unsound in the condition of society. The great achievements of civilization is the division of labour; that each pursuing a particular craft or calling may acquire peculiar aptitude, and availing himself of experience, of science, and of mechanism, produce a larger result from his toil.

Every process which abridges muscular toil and renders intellect more important in shaping and forming material substances for the use of man elevates the condition of the workman, and leaves him a larger share in the general production. It was long indeed before these truths could be comprehended. The momentary effect of improvement in process was to diminish the demand for labour, and the sense of personal suffering was too strong for any hopes which were to be realised in some future years. Still improvement has gone on. Individual suffering speedily passed away, and the result has been a power of production which has improved the status of the workman, and elevated him from mere muscular toil to the distinction of an artist or artizan.

The beautiful machine which is now superseding the monotony of the needle is an example of this improvement. A skilful hand can, with one of these instruments, produce with ease a result that would require the combined and unceasing toil of a number of women. These are released to other employments, or rather the conditions of the particular form of their employment are changed, while the total benefit is enormously multiplied.

It is necessary in times when employment is scarce that we should have recourse to first principles, and endeavour to find, not in the number of hands, but in their blind distribution or the misdirection and waste of their labour, the cause of that distress of which we now so often hear.

A number of schemes have from time to time been devised, some of them fundamentally erroneous. We believe that among large masses of workmen in different countries the great notion has been to diminish the supply. They have seen that when the general prosperity of society has occasioned a new demand for particular goods that their wages have augmented. They have been sought with eagerness by employers. They have been enabled to make terms both as to time and pay. The impression of this fact remained long after its cause was removed. They forgot that the power of employing any particular class depends upon the well-being of all classes, and that this well-being consists in general abundance. Their first idea is to reduce the amount of production—to limit competition, to restrain the number of hands, to forbid particular classes from interfering in particular callings, to turn away boys desirous of learning a trade from every workshop, and jealously to exclude both foreigners and women.

Such have been the favourite schemes of workmen. But they have sometimes gone further. In France an attempt was made in 1848 to organise these opinions. In the general shock of credit and overthrow of political institutions, multitudes of men were thrown out of employment. The favourite Minister of the day had no better scheme than that the State should become the employer—that certain wages should be given to those who were at work and that those who could not be employed should receive so many pence per day. This scheme had many attractions. The relations between employer and employed were destroyed. The mechanic became a member of a great political society. His time in the workshop was partly employed in the discussion of politics. Those who amused their leisure by handling their tools, were entertained by some chosen reader from the favourite journal with the movements of the day. This system, however, had no tendency to produce customers. The State could no more than private individuals, continue to employ but upon condition of an outlet. This was soon exhausted. The workman instead of despairing of the scheme, which was inconsistent with all the principles of political science, attributed it to the avarice of the rich and the egotism of the middle classes. There was no relief but in a new revolution. Every one must remember the civil war which, though limited generally to Paris, exhibited a spectacle rarely seen in Europe since the fall of the Roman Empire. Citizens of the same great capital were arrayed against each other, and fought with the fury of demons and the courage of lions—not in a political so much as a social war. Perhaps, then, it was no figure of speech to say that the power which put down this demonstration of popular ignorance "saved society from dissolution." Many who read the diatribes of continental despots, with respect to the social prospects of the nations, take them as altogether unfounded; but no one can think so who has read also the writings and examined the experiments of the social philosophers. There can be no question that they have contemplated the total dissolution of society in its present form, and the establishment of labour upon a basis entirely new—the extinction of the competitive principle in all the transactions of life—the equal recompense of ignorance and intelligence, of diligence and idleness, of profligacy and virtue. Such, without avowing it in so many words, was the favourite scheme by which want was to be driven from the world, and the dreams of social philosophers to be fulfilled.

There are, however, two great principles which admit of development with immense benefit to mankind. They seem to be occasionally in opposition, but they nevertheless harmonise, and according to their free and independent action will be the general condition of the people. The one is association, and the other competition. The one combines the scattered forces, and brings together the divided interests which suffer in their separation, and the other affords free scope for that individuality which is the great source of all improvement. It is not because mistakes are made in the application of these two great principles that we are to consider them essential or naturally mischievous. Our business is to find where they can be brought severally to associate men in a common movement wherever they can act together with more energy and effect, and wherever their personal interest will guarantee their loyalty to the terms of their association. The difficulty is no doubt great. Individuality developes itself in every association. Attempts are made by individuals to acquire peculiar advantages—to obtain from their relation to others some unavowed benefit—to snatch something more than their share from their fraternity by abusing their confidence, eluding their vigilance, grasping more than the fair dividend due to each other. It is therefore impossible to carry association beyond that point in which the individual interest is united with the common movement, and thus experience has so collected and established facts as to derive from them an unquestionable maxim—that whatever is within the ordinary compass of private enterprise will be most economically, and therefore effectively, accomplished by it, and that associations to realise by many what may be effected by one is a waste of power, and ultimately a loss of profit to all engaged in it.

There are many forms, however, in which association and individual interest may be combined. We have already referred to some of those schemes which are now common in England. In America they are much more frequent. For instance, the workmen of a manufactory are members of the company by which it is conducted. They stand in the double relation of workmen and owners. Their interest, therefore, is to fix the minimum of wages and the maximum of labour, considered in the capacity of ownership. Their interest as workmen is to moderate the amount of labour and to keep up the rate of wages. The two principles are constantly therefore face to face, and they are determined in their own interest by those economic laws which may be denied, or opposed, or evaded, but which can never be ultimately suppressed. The effect, however, has been to constitute their companies their savings' banks. They have shared in the profits of prosperous times. They have had no interest in strikes, but every reason to oppose them. That waste of time and property which results from the combinations of labour against capital is thus prevented, and perhaps, what is still worse, that demoralization which arises from the conflict of classes during weeks and months of excitement and idleness. No doubt there is a tendency always in capital to swallow up these institutions. The workman disposes of his share, and his more thrifty neighbour purchases it. The sense of capital, of course, somewhat modifies the relation of the different parties, and finally the whole scheme yields to the dominion of those laws which compel workmen without capital to divide the profits with those who possess it but do not labour. Still, with the wide sphere opened in such countries as America, and the growing intelligence of the operative classes, these combinations will be repeated for ages; nor is there any difficulty in ascertaining the principles upon which they should be founded, or the conditions under which they should be maintained.

We believe that there are many forms in which such associations would be practicable and successful in this country. Agriculture may be conducted successfully by men of small capital only by combining with it the various rural trades, that is, by internal colonisation. In America this is the course of things in all the new states; and although there is nothing very refined in this condition, there is at any rate a rude abundance. Perhaps also in the city and towns of this colony something might be done; perhaps there are forms of manufacturing industry which, without aspiring to an impossible protection, could be carried on with advantage and give employment to the people.

The sixth clause of the Land Bill has at length been settled, unless it is reopened again for reconsideration or modified by the Legislative Council. This clause is in reality one of the most important in the bill, hardly second to the twelfth, which provides for free selection. We cannot pretend to say that we approve of the clause as it has passed. It cannot fail to act injuriously on many of the present pastoral occupiers, and discourage the further application of capital to squatting pursuits. It unquestionably answers the purpose of those who wish to "clip the wings" of the squatters, and to pay off all old grudges; but the indulgence of this long cherished revenge is a very cruel kindness to the colony.

The exemption of "new runs" from long and protected leases diminishes at one blow, the saleable value of those runs, and puts a stop at once to the taking up of any new country. The operations of the pioneer colonists are discouraged, they are tempted away—almost driven—to Queensland; and it is not at all improbable that many runs that have been taken up under what have now proved to be false expectations, will be abandoned, and the Treasury will lose the rent and the assessment. Those whose interests are so bound up with the pastoral interior that they cannot detach themselves, will be put under the strongest possible temptation to agitate for separation, in order to reverse that blighting legislation which has had its origin partly in ignorance and partly in a jealousy of squatting prosperity. That portion of Australia cannot possibly advance unless there is a reasonable inducement to capitalists to occupy and improve, and that inducement has now been taken away. It is all very well for many hon. members who have no interests at stake to talk about keeping down the squatters, but is there one of them who would go and risk his capital in the interior on the new terms which the bill now proposes? They are checkmating the squatters no doubt, but they are also stopping the natural investment of capital in that productive occupation which chiefly in this colony creates wealth and finds employment. It will be no benefit to Sydney if a further separation takes place, and it is no wisdom to force that separation as a matter of self-defence upon those who are concerned in it.

The limitation of the pre-emptive right is important, chiefly because it is a violation of acquired rights, and therefore an act of repudiation. The Orders in Council most unquestionably give to the squatter a right of pre-emption over the whole of his run at a price not less than a pound an acre, and it is also unquestionable that the very object of that provision at the time it was made was to tempt the squatter into purchasing his run. The Government can dodge the squatter by reserving the whole or any portion of his application, and force him to have the price arbitrated upon, but the right itself cannot legally be either withdrawn or limited. It is not a point about which the squatters will make much complaint, for the simple reason that the pre-emptive right has never really been of benefit to them. Comparatively few have ever made any use of it, or ever would, but that is no reason why the right should be repudiated. On the contrary, it was all the more reason why it should have been left. It was harmless, and the Legislature would have saved its character by leaving it alone. Compensation for *bona fide* improvements on being expelled from a run is what the squatter is entitled to, and if that is secured, he has all that is required. It would have been far better for all classes if the pre-emptive right had never been heard of, and we have no desire to see it extended to new leases. But where it has been already conceded, it is repudiation to withdraw it.

A host of amendments have been proposed on some of the other clauses of the bill, a long list being printed on the notice paper.

Mr. Rotton heads the list with half a dozen proposed alterations. His first is a slap at deferred payments, but on this point a majority of members are pledged, and are not therefore free to vote with him, however persuasive his eloquence may be. He proposes that the balance of the purchase money should be payable on the completion of the survey. If this were enacted, selectors would be in no hurry to have their land surveyed, and those who had influence with the Minister would get extended credit by not having their land surveyed for a long time. His next amendment relates to the case of several applications for the same piece of land. The bill proposes to settle the question by lot, Mr. Rotton proposes auction. The latter is undoubtedly the more sensible plan, but then it must be admitted it is not in harmony with the spirit of the bill. Auction would allot the coveted land to the richest among the competitors, or at least to the man who was willing to give the most for it, and that in general would be the man with the longest purse. This would be giving to capital its natural commercial advantages, and the object of the bill is to prevent that so far as the first purchase of land from the Crown is concerned. The chances of lot neutralise the power of wealth, but they have this disadvantage, that the richest among the competitors may possibly get it. The plan most in harmony with the spirit of the bill would be to enact that, in all cases where there were several applications for the same piece of land, the applicant who could satisfactorily prove to the land agent that he was the poorest of the number should be declared to be the purchaser. Mr. Rotton's third amendment is to introduce the land-immigration scheme already adopted in Moreton Bay. Something must be done to increase the population since the ordinary style of assisted immigration is stopped, and the harm that may result from this scheme is less than that which will result from having a stationary population. Mr. Rotton next proposes to give to existing purchasers of land the same privilege that free selectors have of taking up a limited quantity of land adjoining to their own. As the bill stands at present, those who have been lately tempted into buying, for cash, the land the Government has offered for sale are in a worse position than if they had resisted the temptation, and hoarded their money till free selection became law. Mr. Rotton asks that they be put upon the same footing, and be exempted from the penal conditions attached to the free selector's occupation. He further proposes that blocks should not be limited to three hundred and fifty acres, but might extend to a square mile, and that no land should be open for selection which some one has applied to have put up to auction.

Mr. O'Brien proposes three new clauses, with a view to regulate the alienation of water frontages to free selectors, and to provide for roads in the rear of their sections, and to secure commonage. He also seeks to introduce the principle that deferred payments should bear interest, and that the purchaser should be at liberty to pay off his balance in instalments. His plan for commonage differs from that in the bill, inasmuch as he does not allow to each selector a specified grazing area, and would charge for depasturing in proportion to the quantity of stock each man ran upon the common. This would do where a cluster of settlers were congregated on a fertile area, but it would not apply to isolated selectors scattered over the country, and each taking the pick of a run.

Mr. Hoskins wishes the bill to specify that huts and fencing are not such improvements as would qualify for pre-emption. Improvements are defined in the opening of the bill. On suburban and town land they must be of twice the value of the upset price of the lot, in order to get recognised. On country land they must be valued at a pound per acre. This adjustment is, of course, arbitrary, as anything of the sort must necessarily be, but the value stipulated for is a high one. In the case of large paddocks, fencing does not represent a pound an acre, yet it would not be pleasant for a squatter to find his paddocks all freely selected some fine morning. On the other hand, if fencing were classed as an improvement that would exempt from free selection, squatters would fence in all the eyes of the run; or even, in some cases, the whole run, and so defy the free selector, and defeat the object of the bill. There is a difficulty in the case any way. If improvements are to bar the free selector, they will be made for that purpose; if they are not to be protected they will not be made, but then very great hindrances will be thrown in the way of working the runs, as nobody will dare to enclose paddocks or build huts for fear the men employed should freely select them as soon as the wages for the work have been paid; and there is no compensation for improvements unless such improvements come up to the value of a pound an acre. Mr. Hoskins also makes an effort to settle the difficult matter of selecting water frontages, but after providing for the shape of the sections, he leaves the Minister power to do as he likes, which neutralises all his stipulations in the matter and opens a fine door for favouritism. He has another amendment to prevent the reserves from being locked up against free selection, Mr. Robertson having unwittingly so framed the language of his clause as to do the very thing that he says he would rather burn his right hand than do. For he excludes from selection all lands reserved for public purposes, and that would apply to the great reserves. This blunder was first pointed out by Mr. Eagar in the course of his candidature. Mr. Hoskins also proposes, that when any six persons apply for a survey of land in any one spot, and pay a deposit, the Government shall survey it for them within a month. It might not be always possible to comply with this condition, but if the Minister for Lands could and would always meet such applications with promptitude, we might safely say that there was no need for any new Land Bill at all, at any one in want of land would only have to chum with a few mates, apply, and get accommodated.

Mr. Dickson takes up the doctrine of the Land League. He maintains the minimum of a pound an acre, except in the case of the *bona fide* settler, to whom on the condition of three years' continuous residence and improvement, he remits the balance of fifteen shillings.

Mr. Cummings proposes to extend a man's right of selection in proportion to his family, and to allow him to put an agent on land he cannot immediately occupy himself.

Mr. Buchanan wants to give the free selector a year to settle down in, instead of only a month.

Mr. Laycock wants to give any one the power of taking up absolutely a fixed quantity of land if he takes a licensed surveyor with him to mark it out, and pays his deposit.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

Mr. Haines has resigned his commission to form a Cabinet. Mr. Ebden and Mr. O'Shanassy declined to join one without the other, and Mr. Ebden to be the Premier. Mr. Nicholson and Mr. M'Culloch declined to join Mr. Ebden. The belief is general that Mr. Heales will be asked to return to office.

MELBOURNE.

[From our Correspondent.]

Monday Afternoon, 11th February.—Victoria is still without a Ministry. Dr. Evans, whom no one expected to succeed, has given up the task, and Mr. Haines has been sent for. This is all that is known, for at length the proper amount of reticence prevails among our statesmen. Mr. Heales has set a good example in this respect by narrowing his explanation into the limit of some half-a-dozen lines of the newspaper column. Hitherto the disclosures made by retiring and in-coming Ministers alike, have been of the fullest—of a character, in short, calculated to induce his Excellency to be very reserved in future communications with his responsible advisers. The general public was disposed to praise Haines and Ebden for their silence, as it turns out, without just cause, for neither of these gentlemen has been consulted. So far as one can gather from the best sources, it appears that Mr. Michie is the only member of the Legislature whose assistance has been sought in the difficulty. The leading men of former times have not been applied to. O'Shanassy, who is directly responsible for the overthrow of the Heales Cabinet, was passed over, and Michie, in his new character of the peace-maker, was made master of the situation. Very little is known of the steps pursued by the learned gentleman, but it is certain that he succeeded in bringing about a more cordial feeling than had hitherto existed among the former heads of parties. This is a great feat for Mr. Michie to have performed, for he has displayed but little of this kind of capacity in his Parliamentary career in this colony. Perhaps, after all he may turn out a practical philanthropist now that his private affairs are once more in smooth water. Be it mentioned to his credit that he has worked on steadily and without flinching, during the last six years, the up-hill game of paying off some £12,900 of liabilities, in which his connection with journalism in Victoria had involved him, and that he is once more a free man. I dare say no one will more willingly "disremember" these matters than Mr. Michie will, and the public should as willingly forget the occasional waspishness and venom which have marked his attacks on public men in the heat and excitement of debate. The single bottle bill may yet become law to the horror of the protected publican, and pawnbrokers be made liable only to an occasional phrenological examination, instead of to an annual license.

It is almost useless to speculate on the probable course of events. Mr. Haines has, it is said, consulted Nicholson, M'Culloch, and Wood, all of whom are pledged to an opposite policy to that marked out by the House—of keeping the expenditure within three millions sterling. It is well known that M'Culloch proposed to raise additional taxes to meet additional expenditure; and Mr. Nicholson has himself declared that he could be no party towards the attainment of the result aimed at in the resolution of the House. Mr. Michie has also been seen by Mr. Haines, but as yet no communication has been held with Mr. O'Shanassy. It is feared that the sense of insult which hangs so heavily on the member for Kilmore will prevent him from holding office for some time to come—if ever under the present Governor. He may support the Haines cabinet, if it be formed, as an independent member, if so, the House may be managed; if not, the legion of the hungry and thirsty after office will be ever on the look out for a crisis. And who can wonder at it? If men like Pyke, Bailey, Mortley, Verdon, Anderson, Brooke, Heales have been ministers, why not Embling, Brodie, Carpenter, Wilkie, Stephen? Why should not Mollison, whose get up as a gentleman is so artistic and studied as to render it worthy to be classed with the greatest of G. V. B.'s 'great impersonations,' be a leader of a party, and a Premier of a colony? Every man in the House is cut out for a Minister, and strives for place accordingly.

Ministers are not the *only* instances in Victoria of "wrong men in wrong places." The colony has just lost a brilliant light in the engineer of the Yan Yean Waterworks scheme, Mr. Mathew Bullock Jackson, who has departed this colony under the name of 'Farewell' in the Empress of the Sea. Mr. Jackson obtained his position some five years ago by representing himself as being well known to the Stephensons, to Sir William Cubitt, Frank Foster, Simpson, Hawksley, Rendal, and other eminent engineers in England, and as having personally superintended, constructed, or erected the Lambeth, Leicester, and Durham Waterworks, the Dock Gates of Sunderland and West Hartlepool, the Brenier Dock, the tubular bridge over the Aire in Yorkshire, and other great works in Lincolnshire and Derry, over the Mere and the Foyle. It turns out that there is not one word of truth in his statements, and yet this man has for five years had the charge of the Yan Yean Waterworks, and practically the dispensation of a million and a half of money among the highminded contractors of Victoria. In the midst of deception he has been prudent. He has feathered his wife's nest well; and if she remain true to him who has proved so false to Victoria, he may enjoy to a green old age the results of his barefaced and successful swindling.

Bodalla.—The projected division of this property into farms has been abandoned, as no applications, save from the few old tenants, were forthcoming for the proffered holdings. This apathy on the part of the public may probably be owing to the favourable conditions which will be held out to small capitalists in the coming Land Bill. Mr. Mann, who has taken the property on a seven years' lease, with a view to such subdivision has, therefore, retired, and Mr. Wilkin has been entrusted with the management of the property. All the available land is to be converted, under the new arrangements, into one monster dairy farm. The various tenants have been noticed to quit, and some six hundred acres of land will be sown with wheat, &c., preparatory to this being laid down under clover. We have had severe thunderstorms of late, with heavy showers of rain, and the grass which had begun to seriously fall off, has consequently again revived. The potato crop is excellent as to both quantity and quality. In some favoured localities the yield is expected to be at least eight tons to the acre.—Illawarra Mercury.

The Separation Mania.—Wednesday last was to have been an eventful day in the future history of Albury. An agitation was to be "fired" which would result in the glorious independence of a Murray Riverine colony, of which Albury aspires to be the capital. A grand demonstration was to have been made, demanding separation as justice, proclaiming ourselves an injured slighted people, and big with our eloquence and pride to call forth the sympathy and help of all others alike aspiring to become the stock of a nation whose future shall be glory, and commercial and agricultural renown! But, alas, for liberty! the natural result of separation, our Separationists determined they would not be bound to each other for long, so, after going through the form of appointing a chairman, they dissolved the meeting, attaining in the strictest sense the great object of their zeal—separation. Thus the meeting was consistent with its object, and thus the separation bubble burst.—Albury Banner.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 12th February, 1861

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which tenders can be received at this Office.
Construction of a Bridge over the Yass River at Home's Crossing Place, Great Southern Road	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 19th February
Designs for New Houses of Parliament	On 1st March.
Wollongong Harbour Works Improvement of Kiama Harbour	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 5th March.
Erection of Court House, Morpeth	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 12th March.

W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
8th February, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.—Attention is invited to the alteration in the day appointed for opening the above Tenders, which has been fixed for THURSDAY, the 21st instant, instead of TUESDAY, the 19th, as heretofore notified. (See Government Gazette, of this day's date.)

E. C. WEEKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
11th February.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CLARENCE RIVER BUOY.—The buoy moored at the entrance of the Clarence River, having broken adrift, has been brought to Sydney for repairs. When replaced notice will be given.
E. C. WEEKES.

COMMISSARIAT CONTRACTS.—The Assistant Commissary-General will receive sealed TENDERS in duplicate at the Commissariat Office, 46, Phillip-street, Sydney, until MONDAY, the 25th instant, at noon, from parties willing to furnish the undermentioned supplies at Sydney, in such quantities as may be required from the 1st April, 1861, to the 31st March, 1862 inclusive, viz.—

No. 1. Supplies for army services
No. 2. Supplies for naval services
No. 3. Supplies for army hospitals.

Printed forms of tender containing details and conditions of contracts, and further particulars, can be obtained at this office between the hours of 10 and 3.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope "Tenders for Army and Naval Supplies."

Commissariat, Sydney, 8th February.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members

Directors.
Chairman—The Hon. James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C.
Deputy-Chairman—George King, Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq.
Michael Egan Murnin, Esq. | Arthur T. Holroyd, Esq.
Medical Referee—Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Bankers—The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.

Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	35	£2 16 0	20	£3 14 10	40	£6 6 0
25	2 3 2	45	3 12 2	30	4 12 8	45	6 5 6

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectus of the Society. Policies effected under those tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The books of the society CLOSE on the last day of February for the current year's business.

All proposals made before that date will be entitled to participate in the profits of one year more than those effected later in the year, in terms of the by-laws of the society.

At the second investigation into the society's affairs completed during 1859, it was found that the transactions of the five years ending February 28th, 1859, had been so profitable as to produce a surplus of more than fifty per cent. on the liabilities. More than one-third of the assets was profit, actually realised and invested for the exclusive benefit of the members of the society and their surviving friends.

The following instances will show the results to individual members of the operations for the past five years.

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY for £500, effected at the age of 40.

Date of Policy.	Amount assured with previous bonus.	Bonus, 1859.	Total Policy.	Reduction of premium in lieu of present bonus.	Cash value of present bonus.	Annual prospective addition till next investigation.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jun. 1849	581 13 7	110 19 5	692 13 0	4 18 7	51 7 8	12 6 7
Mar. 1851	551 8 11	86 9 2	637 18 1	3 12 6	38 8 10	12 7 0
Apr. 1852	500 0 0	57 0 11	557 0 11	3 8 1	24 15 10	9 16 0

A deferred annuity for the original sum of £20, to commence in 1867, is now £29 1s. 10d.

An Endowment Policy payable in 1870, on the nominee coming of age, for the original amount of £400, is now one for £503 17s. 9d.

☞ The attention of assurers is requested to the following important privileges granted by the Legislature of New South Wales to the members of the Society, and to them only.

All its policies are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.

Policies effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.

The families of small assurers are saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the Society's agents or medical referees in New South Wales and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney,
January 1st, 1861.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,259,760,
Income, 1859, over £260,000. Invested Funds, £453,675.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES GILL, Esq., Chairman.
ALFRED ROSS, Esq.
A. B. WHITE, Esq.
SUPERINTENDENT:
J. RATTRAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
JOHN MOON, Esq.
SOLICITOR:
ALEXANDER DICK, Esq., M.L.A.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances effected at current rates of premium.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

All the advantages of a mutual association are combined with the security of a large and wealthy Proprietary Company.

The last Bonus declared by the Company in 1856 was at the rate of £1 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum on the amount insured—a return which, when the very moderate scale of premiums is considered, has rarely been exceeded by any other office. As an illustration of which, it may be mentioned that a policy for £1000, effected in 1836 on a life then aged 25, and upon which the premiums received to the year 1856 amount to £503, has been increased by the sum of £351 1s. 10d., or SEVENTY PER CENT. upon the amount paid to the office by the insured.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information, may be obtained on application at the offices, 62, Margaret-street, Sydney.

WILLIAM RAE, Resident Secretary.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS (late Pritchard and Williams), Auctioneer, Broker, and General Produce Agent, foot of Market-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s. 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per cent. per annum; and for retail trades an advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—John Bibb, Esq.
LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

THE COLONIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Act of Parliament.
For Fire Insurance, Life Assurance, and Fidelity Guarantee.
Capital Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Head Offices:—No. 4, Collins-street West, Melbourne.

An ample paid-up and invested Capital, subscribed by a large and wealthy resident proprietary, whose liability is unlimited.

Life Bonus guaranteed and not dependent on Profits.
Lives slightly diseased assured at equitable rates.
Life and Guaranteed Premiums the lowest that can be charged with safety.
All Policies indisputable after Death.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every information may be obtained gratuitously, on application at the Head Office, or to the Agents.

W. G. SPRIGG and CO., Wynyard-square.

VICTORIA LIFE and GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH: Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. B. SMITH, Esq. chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
PEEL RAYMOND, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD:
The Honorable HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
JAMES ROBERTSON, M.D.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE INSURED:

The Security afforded by an ample capital, and the unlimited liability of a resident colonial proprietary.

The rates of Premium, which are the lowest that can be charged with safety.

The system of GUARANTEED BONUS, by which the amount recoverable at death is gradually increased from year to year by distinct stipulation, without involving the insured in the liability or risk accruing under the MUTUAL principle.

Tables of Rates, and forms of Proposal may be procured, and every other information furnished on application to

C. M. SMITH, resident secretary.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £206,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Esq.
Chairman of the Melbourne Board,
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SPECIAL FEATURES:

AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY or LONDON at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

N.B.—Country agents wanted. Applicants must give reference to firms of respectability in Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.
4 ditto ditto ditto 6 months.
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 months.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that, on and after the 1st January, 1861, the rate of DISCOUNT on bills of not more than two months (65 days) to run will be REDUCED to six per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

			Per Annum.
Repayable on	7 days' notice	...	2½ per cent.
Ditto	on 15 ditto ditto...	...	3 ditto
Ditto	on 3 months' ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto	on 6 ditto ditto...	...	5 ditto
Ditto	on 12 ditto ditto...	...	5½ ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

		Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal	...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto...	...	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	...	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	...	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto...	...	5½ ditto

Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—

Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).

GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of SUSANNAH CHUTER, late of St. Leonard's, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, HENRY INGRAM, painter and glazier, and JOHN JONES, storekeeper, both of St. Leonard's aforesaid, executors of the above-named deceased, intend to apply to this honorable Court for probate of the said will.

Dated this thirteenth day of February, A.D., 1861.

EDMUND HENRY LENTHALL, Proctor for the Executors, 129, Elizabeth-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended that application will be made to the Parliament of New South Wales, during the present session thereof, for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Richmond Bridge Company's Act of 1857, so far as to increase the tolls to be demandable for sheep and cattle in drove crossing the said Company's Bridge.

Dated this first day of February, 1861.

ALEXANDER FRASER, secretary to the Company.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a first-class House and Outbuildings in North-terrace, Macquarie-street, Sydney. The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. JOHN BIBB, architect, Macquarie-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the last day of February. The acceptance of the lowest or any tender is optional with the proprietor.

TENDERS will be received up to the 25th February for the PURCHASE of the BERWICK PROPERTY, containing 600 acres of fine agricultural land, upon which is erected a commodious house of 10 rooms, with the usual out-buildings; also, a well-stocked garden, with a choice selection of trees and vines in full bearing. This property is situated on the Great Southern Road, and only five miles from the flourishing town of Berrima. Title, grant from the Crown. Apply to GEORGE COGHILL, Kirk's Bazaar, Melbourne.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till MONDAY, the 18th instant, for alterations and additions to a house at Pyrmont. Plans and particulars with Messrs. REUSS and BROWNE, architects, 134, Pitt-street.

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—To Contractors and others.—Tenders required for forming Ocean-street, and William-street, Double Bay. Plans and specifications of the works to be done may be seen at the Council Chambers, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., up to MONDAY, the 18th instant, after which no tender will be received. Separate tenders for each work to be addressed Chairman of Improvement Committee.

Municipal Council Chambers, February 8.

TENDERS are REQUIRED for the ERECTION of STABLES, Coach-houses, &c., in Pitt-street. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 178, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before THURSDAY, the 21st instant.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.
Circular Quay, November 2nd.

GLENMORE WOOLWASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to receive wool in the grease, either to handwash or scour. Wool classed and packed for shipment. On wool intended for shipment after being washed or scoured liberal advances will be made if required, immediately on delivery at Glenmore, or at the stores, Treasury Buildings, George-street. RAYMOND, ROXBURGH, and CO.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George-street.

MR. THOMAS SOUTTER HARWOOD, auctioneer, land and estate agent, land and building surveyor, Bishopthorpe-terrace, Glebe Road. Plans and elevations. Specifications and estimates for building. Advice given on all disputed titles, awards and adjustments of insurance and claims of every description. Rents collected, and estates carefully attended.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO JOINERS' WORKS AND TIMBER YARD, Wholesale and Retail.—W. FAIRFAX begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced the above business in the immediate neighbourhood of his late Steam Mills at the bottom of Dowling-street.

The same quality of workmanship will be carefully prepared as heretofore.

To his numerous customers and friends in town and country W. F. particularly appeals for their continued confidence and support.

All descriptions of doors, sashes, and frames, French windows, venetian shutters, architraves, skirtings, chimney-pieces, and mouldings in cedar and pine.

All descriptions of well-seasoned cedar and lumber, hardwood and Oregon scantling, palings, battens, &c., at the lowest cash prices.

SYDNEY FOUNDRY, BATHURST-STREET.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. have pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have REMOVED their foundry and engine works from George and Sussex streets to Bathurst-street, where their new and extensive works, replete with machinery of first-class description, are now in full operation.

P. N. R. and Co. are therefore enabled to manufacture machinery, iron and brass castings, blacksmith and boiler work, at a considerable reduction on former prices, and on the shortest notice.

Intending purchasers can be supplied with steam-engines from four horse-power and upwards; also flour-mill machinery, millstones, dressing and smut machines, King and Howland's and other patent quartz-crushing machinery, and a large assortment of best bar, angle, and T iron, boiler plates, sheet-iron, and other materials for engineering purposes, imported from the best makers in England.

Parties requiring machinery are invited to inspect the works.

MONEY.—To Gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, officers in the United Service. The advertiser, who is acting for executors, will advance immediately, on personal security, for short periods, sums varying from £25 to £150. The advantages offered are prompt replies to applications, low rate of interest, and the strictest confidence in all cases. Apply in the first instance by letter to A. O., Box No. 239, Post Office, Sydney.

AGISTMENT.—Large and secure paddocks at the Rooty Hill Estate, two miles from the Blacktown Railway Station. Horses, sheep, and cattle taken in on agistment. Every care taken, but no responsibility. Terms: Horses, 1s. per week; cattle, 6d. per week per head. Horses sent for every SATURDAY to the stables of Messrs. BURT and CO., Pitt-street.

JOSEPH GARLICK.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEERS.—Royal Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given, that permission is granted to the assured in this company to engage as volunteers without vitiating their policies, or incurring any extra charge for premium. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents.

LEA and PERRINS' celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of dish. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. and P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrins are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRINS, Worcester, England; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and other oilmen and merchants, London.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

Double waterproof CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, see Colonel Jacob's work on "Rifles and Projectiles."

Patent WIRE CARTRIDGES, for killing game at long distances; also the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also chemically prepared cloth and felt gun-waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridge cases for breech-loading shot guns, and ball cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.

ELEY, BROTHERS, sole contractors to the war department for waterproof military caps, cartridges, and caps for Colt's, Adams', and other revolvers, Jacob's rifle shells, tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London. Wholesale only.

COUGHS, COLDS, Asthmas, Shortness of Breath, &c.—The PECTORAL OXYMEL of CARAGHEEN will be found a speedy and effectual remedy in all the above cases. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street South, opposite Police Office.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the Empire.

NEW EYE DOUCHE, invented by Savory and Moore, Chemists to the Queen.—"Eye Douches are eminently useful in many affections of the eyes, but their utility has been much restricted in consequence of the defective and inconvenient kind of instrument hitherto made for the purpose." "The new Douche effectually provides against these drawbacks."—Lancet, March 31st, 1860. Sold by GEORGE HEATH, chemist, (from Savory and Moore's), 334, George-street, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are recommended for curing erysipelas. They act in unison upon the system, cleansing and purifying the blood, and never fail to cure any skin diseases, however desperate the case may be. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

DEATH TO THE FLIES.—A large supply of Papier Moure, just received. J. S. NORRIE, Pitt-street.

311, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.—Established for the sale of pure Drugs, Chemicals, &c.—W. LARMER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, begs to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he intends to RESUME BUSINESS in a few days, at the above premises, with a large stock of goods, purchased by him in England of eminent manufacturers, comprising all kinds of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, druggist's sundries, &c. Especial attention will be given to the dispensing and retail departments, and none but genuine articles used. The wholesale department is in Wynyard-lane, and will be found well stocked with valuable drugs and every article requisite for the trade. 311, George-street, Sydney.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT with ESKELL'S Odontalgic Essence. Price, 2s. 6d. per bottle. Can be had at the Depot, 21, Hunter-street.

MR. ESKELL, Surgeon Dentist, 21, Hunter-street, Sydney, has discovered a new mode of fixing artificial teeth without springs, wires, or palate, and with such perfect success that he is prepared to give one month's trial before payment—a sufficient guarantee of the comfort, durability and elegance of the new method. Specimens of this invention on view at 21, Hunter-street.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH.—Notice to the Volunteers of New South Wales and the Public Generally.—Messrs. TAYLORS, BROTHERS beg to inform them that they have leased the Rifle Butts of Manly Beach, where they trust to receive the same patronage hitherto accorded to them in Pitt-street. Enfield, and other rifles on the ground, together with conical bullets; the range varies from 100 to 800 yards, and the targets are of the military pattern. The distance of the butts is about 100 yards to the left of the Brighton Pier.

NOTICE.—NEW POULTRY SHOP, OPENING on next SATURDAY, 16th instant, No. 98, William-street, two doors from Baird's, butcher. H. CUMMINS, poulterer, Pitt-street, begs to inform his numerous patrons, that he opens the above, with a stock of splendid poultry, all selected, which he will SELL on the lowest terms. CUMMINS'S renowned pork and German sausages need no comment.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—BATCHELDER and O'NEILL, importers of photographic goods, 57, Collins-street East, Melbourne, have just published a new catalogue of prices, at very low rates. Copies can be obtained (post free) on application to Mr. W. STUBBS, 249, Elizabeth-street, Sydney. Goods forwarded to Sydney free of charge.

JUST PUBLISHED.—AUSTRALIAN SETTLER'S HANDBOOK.—THE FARM: being practical hints for the inexperienced, on the most simple and profitable method of cultivating their land; being the result of many years' experience in the colony.

The following, extracted from the contents, will show the nature of the work:—Clearing land; burning off; stumping; tools; hut-building, with several illustrations of different kinds of huts—clay, slab, and weatherboard; fencing, with various illustrations of the different kinds; bark and slab splitting; soiling; different kinds of green feed; cultivation of wheat, barley, oats, millet, sorghum, potatoes, turnips, &c., &c.; hay and haymaking; reaping, stacking, thatching, &c.; on manures and manuring land; water tanks and ponds; rotation of crops; farmer's calendar, &c., &c.

In Royal 16mo, price 1s. 6d.; or by post, 1s. 8d.
JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

Country storekeepers taking a quantity will be liberally dealt with.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOK. ADDISON, 413, George-street.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL HYMN BOOKS, and Curwen's ditto. S. GOOLD, 178, Pitt-street.

THE CHRISTIAN PLEADER (new series). The second number will be published on SATURDAY MORNING.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL Sunday School Union and Curwen's HYMN BOOKS. ADDISON, 413, George-street.

JUST PUBLISHED, THE AUSTRALIAN MUSICAL BOUQUET, edited by E. H. Cobley, containing the Volunteers Polka, Mazurka, Lust Marguerite, and the Nativity, Christmas Hymn. Price 2s.; yearly subscribers, 1s. 6d. J. C. FUSSELL, Crescent House, near Prince-street.

URE'S Dictionary of Arts and Manufactures. Any person having a copy of the above to dispose of will hear of a purchaser by addressing, stating lowest terms, W. J., Herald Office.

VALENTINES, rich, chaste, and elegant, new designs, very cheap, at MOFFITT'S, Pitt-street.

VALENTINES. Valentines. Valentines.—Just opened, three cases of the most magnificent and varied assortment in Sydney, on SALE, at very moderate prices. POPE, 10, Market-buildings.

VALENTINES. Valentines. The best and newest lot in the market. Just landed, ex Summer Cloud. Any quantity forwarded by post, all over the colony. D. and S. M. LEVI, 237, Pitt-street.

WELLS'S MAP of the County of Cumberland, with the electoral districts, coloured. Ditto Parishes. To be obtained at the Atlas Office, Hunter-street, and Mrs. WELLS, 39, Burton-street, Woolloomooloo.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Erard, Collard, Aucher, and Murphy, for SALE or HIRE, on easy terms. Alexandre's harmoniums, with the latest improvements. Piano music and songs. W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANOFORTES and all other Musical Instruments, tuned, repaired, or removed. D. BUIST and SON.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, and others.—The undersigned are selling off their extensive stock of general drapery, slops, blankets, hosiery, hats, &c., at greatly reduced rates, in lots to suit purchasers. W. DRYNAN and CO., 6, Pitt-street North.

GREAT SALE OF MILLINERY.—SELLING OFF regardless of cost, the whole of the fashionable stock of Millinery, at Mrs. WEEKS, 249, Pitt-street.

Mrs. WEEKS being about to dispose of her business, will commence selling off immediately the greatest bargains ever offered in Sydney, as the whole must be disposed of by the first of March.

Mrs. WEEKS, 249, Pitt-street.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION in the prices of gold and silver watches, elegant fine gold jewellery, electro-plate, &c.

Selling out! Selling out!! Selling out!!!

SAMUEL DAVIS is retiring from the business and is aware of the depressed times (to his cost), wishing, therefore to go out of the business, he has determined upon sacrificing his valuable stock to meet the exigencies of the times—determined to sell if possible, and without limit.

The prices of a few articles are quoted as a guide.

The balance of the stock will be sold by public auction, by Mr. J. G. Cohen, on an early day.

Gold chains, weighing 3 sovereigns, for 50s.
Full size gold watches, capped and jewelled, 72s. 6d.
Silver patent levers, 10 holes, jewelled, 45s.
Best electro-plated forks and spoons, per dozen, 21s.
Best silver plated tea and coffee sets, complete, 80s.
Lever clocks, with alarums, 14s. 6d.
Our own make solid gold rings, signet, 15s.
White cornelian and gold shirt studs, set 5s. 6d.

Salvers, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, branch lights, plated vases, cruet and liqueur frames, cake baskets, toast racks, teapots, egg frames, butter coolers, kettles, silver cups, card cases, and an innumerable quantity of first-class goods are to be sold at less than half the cost.

Call and inspect the goods, and judge for yourselves.

Enquire of your friends who have purchased.

Remember, the chance will never again occur, therefore, at once purchase a good article at half-price, and cheaper in price than common goods.

Only a few days longer. Delays are dangerous.

SAMUEL DAVIS, 360, George-street.

N.B.—Many articles advertised last week are all sold.

TO CRICKETERS.—On SALE, by the undersigned, a large assortment of—
Spring-handle bats
Cane ditto
Dovetail ditto
Dovetail and spring-handle
Match bats
Stumps
Batting gloves
Gauntlets
Leg guards
Duke's best match balls.

ASHDOWN and CO., wholesale, retail, and general furnishing ironmongers, George and King streets, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, now landing ex Ellen, Ellerwater's gunpowder, in quarter-barrels
Stored Liverpool salt.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

BARLEY.—The undersigned is a cash buyer. T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

SEED POTATOES for SALE, at McPHILLEMY and HEALEY'S, 77, Sussex street.

IRON BEDSTEADS. IRON BEDSTEADS.—Selling cheap, in consequence of giving up business, a large stock of the above, of various kinds and sizes.

Also, cribs for children

Palliasses and mattresses, to fit. Also

Chests of drawers, bedroom tables, washstands, glasses, towel horses, &c., &c., at

WILLIAM DEAN'S, 283, Pitt-street, one door from Market-street.

FOR SALE, A Eight-horse Portable Horizontal ENGINE, with tubular, boiler, fitted with gearing to lift two tons weight—suitable for quartz crushers; also, lifting quartz out of the mine, can be bought cheap for cash. For particulars apply to Messrs. HALADAY and CO., Engineers, Harkins-street; M'KENSEY, Grafton Wharf, Sydney.

TREACLE, Treacle, Treacle.—The best colonial refined on SALE, very cheap, at the Botany Road Sugar Works. ISAAC PECK, proprietor.

PATNA RICE for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

SALT SALMON for SALE. ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, 1000 WETHERS, and 1000 Mixed CATTLE. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR SALE or TO LET, HOUSE, 10 rooms, near Darling Point. G. WEBB, Lyons buildings, George-st.

LIVERPOOL COARSE SALT for SALE, ex Stuart Wortley and Tiptree. HENRY BELL, Pitt-street.

ROCK SALT.—Now landing, ex Ellen, a small quantity of the above article. GRAHAM, BINNY, and CO., Pitt street.

FISHING NETS, just arrived, and for SALE. W. HARBOTTLE, next the Post Office.

SEED OATS, guaranteed each grain to grow; can be seen growing. FEARNLEY'S, Lower George-st.

ON SALE, Findlater and Co.'s Dublin Stout, in quarts and pints. GEORGE GRIFFITHS, 7, Jamison-st.

FOR SALE, Eight HORSES, young, quiet, sound, first-rate saddle journey horses. The owner selected them for stock purposes for his own use, but being delayed for some time in Sydney, desires to dispose of them. Apply 42, Riley-street, three doors south of William-street, opposite Hill's-terrace.

SMITH, PEATE, and CO., Wholesale Shipping and Family Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, beg to call the attention of gentlemen and families to the superior assortment of goods always on SALE at their establishment, which comprise every article in the trade, either imported direct from the first houses in England and the Continent, or most carefully selected in this market.

Teas and coffees of finest qualities
Sugars, raw and refined
Crosse and Blackwell's oilmen's stores
Preserved provisions of all kinds, from Moir and Son, and Hogarth
Huntley and Palmer's Reading biscuits
Wines, of finest quality, imported direct from Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, her Majesty's wine merchants, and Messrs. Violett, of Bordeaux
Bass's ale, and Guinness' stout, bottled expressly for S. P., and Co., by their London agents
Schweppe's soda water and lemonade.

Gentlemen and families in the interior supplied with every article requisite on a station, or for private use, carefully packed, and of superior quality.

Merchants and shipping supplied in bond.

Town and suburban orders delivered daily.

258 and 260, George-street, opposite Bank of Australasia.

HANKS and COMPANY, Australian Tea Mart, 478, George-street, opposite the Market.—H. and CO. beg to inform the public they have not removed their business, nor have they connection with any house of the same name who has done so.

ARROWROOT, ex Timandra, finest quality, in 20 and 50-lb. bags, 4½d. lb. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

THE CRICKET MATCH.—Field-Glasses, at A. BLAU, 15, Hunter-street, first floor.

KENT HOPS, 1859.—Twenty-one Pockets on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

PATNA RICE.—Fresh importation, per Heversham. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

COSENS' SHERRIES, of all descriptions. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

ELEME RAISINS and CURRANTS, ex late arrivals. LAMB PARBURY, and CO.

ROBERT YOUNGER'S Edinburgh ALE, for SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, in prime condition. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Batty's 2-lb. tins Fresh Herrings
Dunn's White Herrings, in tins.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Lead pipe, 1 inch, ¾, ½ inch
White lead, genuine Rose brand, 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Ditto, No. 2, 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Linseed oil, boiled and raw, in 5-gallon iron drums.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, full weights
Bran ditto
Seaming twine.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

NOW LANDING, and for SALE by the undersigned.—
100 tons Liverpool salt
106 boxes tobacco, 10's
Soda water bottles
Ginger beer bottles.
GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.,
Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand:—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10¼ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

GLENDRONACH WHISKY.—This celebrated Whisky, from the Royal Distillery, on SALE at the Stores of the undersigned. JAMES MORT and CO.

HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP has for SALE.—
Stockholm tar and pitch
Muntz metal and nails
Sheet zinc
3 bushel bags
Bouniet's brandy
Soda crystals
Wrapping papers
Colza oil
Linseed oil
Turpentine
White lead
Red lead
Window glass
Whiting and chalk
Paints, &c.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR SALE, at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory, 469, Pitt-street South.
2 phaetons, second-hand
Doctor's brougham, ditto
Doctor's gig, ditto
Tilbury gig, ditto
4-wheel sociable, ditto
4-wheel dogcart, ditto
Family sociable, ditto
3 dogcarts, ditto
New dogcarts, various descriptions
4-wheel sociable drag
Cab phaetons
Barouches
Family sociables
Pagnell sociables
Whitechapel carts
Spring-carts
4 wheel bus for one horse
Gig and dogcart harness, from £6 to £12 per set.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE, at their New Stores, 273, George-street, opposite Hunter-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
Woollen ditto
Worsted ditto
Haberdashery
Millinery
Small wares
Hosiery and gloves
Made-up clothing
Blankets
Flannels
Straw hat and bonnets
Boots and shoes
Earthenware
Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
Salt
Coffee
Sugar
Bengal cigars and cheroots
Manilla ditto.

CABBAGE-TREE PLAIT for SALE, in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to the Superintendent, at the Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick.

PRIME IRISH BUTTER, PORK, and OATMEAL, just arrived. H. R. REID, 54, New Pitt-street.

TO INVALIDS.—Just received, Guinness' XXX Dublin Porter. H. MACHEN and CO., 183, Pitt-st.

ALLSOPP'S ALE, bottled by F. Friend and Co., quarts and pints. H. MACHEN and CO. 183, Pitt-st.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water—the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

LIVERPOOL-STREET SAW MILLS.—The largest assortment of rough and dressed timber; as also, doors, sashes, sash doors, casements, skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, &c., &c., and all other manufactures in wood. *** Wholesale and retail. ☞ Country orders supplied with punctuality and despatch. H. MOON.

SOAP, Candle, and Fruit Boxes, Wine and Packing Cases. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WOODEN HOUSES and STORES, prepared, packed, and forwarded with plans, &c. H. MOON, Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

CHEAP Horse Bedding. Sawdust and shavings, gratis, at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

2000 BEST BALTIC DEALS, just landed. GOODLETT and SMITH, Erskine-street.

CEDAR.—A prime cargo, ex Storm King, at Pacific Wharf. WM. WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

FLAGGING—Blue Scotch everlasting, drain pipes, cement, slates, &c. R. WYNNE, Pitt-street.

IRONBARK PILES and GIRDERS, any size. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS, Bathurst-street West, Whittell's Weighbridge.
PRICE LIST—CASH ON DELIVERY.
£1 12s. per ton best screened Newcastle coals
£1 8s. ditto unscreened ditto
£0 16s. ditto blacksmith's ditto
£0 17s. per load ironbark firewood, in billets, junks, or chopped

A large supply of coke, breeze, and charcoal equally cheap. Orders by post promptly executed.

FIRE BRICKS, Fire-Bricks, ex Delphia.—Only a few thousand left. Apply immediately at LINCKER and CO.'S, 166, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, a CART suitable for a draper or grocer. Apply at the Square and Compass, George-street South; or to J. KNIGHT, opposite St. John's Tavern, Newtown.

SUPERIOR AMERICAN BUGGIES, &c., just arrived.—For SALE, an invoice of very superior finished American BUGGIES and BOSTON CHAISES, suited for both town and country; well made, extremely light, and cheap. C. MARTYN, 246, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a DOGCART, built by Kitner and M'Naugh, of Worcester, with all the latest improvements, and of the new magenta colour; together with set of new silver-mounted harness. Apply to Captain NEATBY, or to BUCHANAN, SKINNER, and CO.

FOR SALE, cheap, a MARE, 2 years old, warranted sound, together with a new town DRAY and HARNESS; any trial given. Apply 135, Castlereagh-street North.

GREER and CURTIS, Land Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, next Toogood's, have for private SALE—
A splendid 154-acre farm, with house, near Mount Kembla, Wollongong, fenced, improved, and abundantly watered
A compact and rich 40-acre farm, on Fairy Meadow, Wollongong, with good house, orchard, stack, farming implements, &c.
A good 42-acre farm, with orchard, &c., Bellambi
A 108-acre farm—excellent land, Manning River
A 50-acre farm, water frontage, Hawkesbury River
7 acres good land, fenced and cropped, with 2 cottages, Cook's River
Allotments, cheap, 20 feet by 96 feet, Canterbury
A good 48-acre farm, Terry's Meadows, Illawarra
An eligible family residence, 9 rooms, well-built, delightfully situated at Pyrmont
A substantially-built stone two-story house, with store, Queen-street, Brisbane
Two two-story brick-built houses, with work-shop in the rear, Charles-street, Hyde Park
Block of land, with house, Phillip-street
A neat 6 roomed cottage, with stable, &c., Parramatta Road
Two 4-roomed houses, in Castlereagh-street
Two small houses, Francis-place, Hyde Park
Two ditto, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo
Six-roomed cottage, Newtown
Four-roomed cottage, Petersham
Two 4 roomed houses, Glebe.

BY ORDER of the Second MORTGAGEE.—For SALE, subject to the first mortgagee's claim, all that PROPERTY, situate opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road, known as Morris' Buildings, to which there is a frontage to the Newtown Road of 62 feet, with a depth of 158 feet. On the property above mentioned are some substantially-built shops and houses, with outbuildings, all erected within the last two or three years with the latest improvements. To capitalists this is recommended as a first-rate investment. For particulars, apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 15, Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, a small PROPERTY of fifteen acres, about eleven miles from Sydney, on the New Illawarra Road. The land is all fenced in, and half of it is under cultivation. There are two HOUSES on the land, with plenty of water, and on the property the proprietor carries on a good business as general storekeeper. A steady man, with a little capital, would find a good and easy living by becoming the purchaser. W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

FOR SALE, two weatherboarded COTTAGES and one iron HOUSE, in Riley-street, Surry Hills; also, Two HOUSES in Liverpool-street, and one six-roomed HOUSE in the rear. W. M. CLARKE, Wentworth-place.

ALSO, a Two-roomed COTTAGE and kitchen, in Short-street, Surry Hills, with the land adjoining; also, a large HOUSE in Yurong-street. Apply to W. M. CLARKE, No. 15, Wentworth-place.

COOK'S RIVER.—For SALE, 4 acres of LAND, fenced in, with a house of four rooms, distant one mile from the dam. Price £100. W. M. CLARKE.

FOR SALE, three HOUSES, in Burton-street, Woolloomooloo. W. M. CLARKE, 15, Wentworth-place.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.—COUNTY OF ARGYLE.—To be SOLD, PROPERTIES here located, by order of the Mortgagee. See HERALD, 29th October, 1860. Apply R. FORBES, 78, King-street, where all particulars can be obtained.

FOR SALE.—The Camperdown Hotel, with or without several additional allotments of land. The house faces the Sydney and Parramatta Roads at Camperdown. R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

STORE SHEEP.—For SALE—can be delivered in January next—
1000 ewes, 6 years old
1000 wethers, 3 years old.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES F. BELL, Esq., Glenroy, Bombala; or to the undersigned, LOTZE and LARNACH.

LISMORE STATION, RICHMOND RIVER, with 5500 CATTLE. For PRIVATE SALE, on very advantageous terms. Apply to MORT and CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED have on hand for SALE, several first-class RUNS, in the Leichhardt district, with or without stock. HUTCHINSON, HUNTER, and CO., Rockhampton.

CATTLE STATIONS.—CHARLES BROWN and CO. have for SALE, Two first-class Stations, with ten miles frontage to the Lachlan, and 2000 head of very superior cattle. For particulars, apply to CHARLES BROWN and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, 5000 WETHERS, from 3 to 5 years old; and 2000 Maiden EWES. Apply to H. W. BLOMFIELD, Loowee, near Rylstone.

QUEENSLAND.—A first-class CATTLE RUN, on the Burnett River, (capable of depasturing 3000 head). Also, one on the Fitzroy River, for SALE.
HOW, WALKER, and CO.

FOR SALE, deliverable within seventy miles of Rockhampton, about 5600 Sheep, namely—2000 ewes, to lamb in March and April; 1800 weaners (more or less), mixed sexes; and 1200 wethers (more or less), two years old. The above are well worth the attention of parties stocking new runs, being strong, healthy sheep, and principally bred on the station. For particulars, apply to R. W. COX, Mulgoa Cottage, Penrith.

SHEEP FOR SALE.
1500 Maiden Ewes, 2½ years, on the Bundarra
2000 Breeding Ewes, near Murrurundi
3000 Ewe Lambs, ditto.
Apply to JOHN BREWSTER, Stock and Station Agent, Squatters' Exchange.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT.—STATION for SALE, in Queensland, suitable for the immediate occupation of a family, or as a first-class Homestead.—For SALE, "TERRINGAREIG," in the Burnett District, about 85 miles from Maryborough, with about 11,000 sheep. The run is capable of carrying from 25,000 to 30,000 sheep, and the station is well found with working cattle, horses, and the necessary drays, implements, &c., for the complete working of the property. On it are erected a good dwelling house, with all other requisite buildings and yards. There are now supplies in store for about twelve months. Possession can be given the first week in April.

For further particulars apply to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

WAVERLEY.—BROAD SOUND.—For SALE, the first-class CATTLE STATION, with 1400 head of cattle. There are five blocks of magnificent country, and the improvements are new and of the best description. For terms apply to LOTZE and LARNACH.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

Wethers,	1739,	2 years old last September
Ewes,	796,	ditto ditto ditto
Ewes,	840,	12 months old last September
Wethers,	400,	ditto ditto ditto
Ewes,	1300,	6 years old.
	5075	

They are perfectly sound, delivery to be taken about the 1st of March. For price, &c., apply to A. BLOMFIELD, Cooma, Maneroo.

FOR SALE, off the well-known Edward Hamilton's Station, on the Richmond River, 1000 HEAD FEMALE CATTLE, deliverable at any time. These cattle are second to none in the colony. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Sydney.

RAMS FOR SALE, at Collarey.—5 pure merino rams, imported in 1858 from the celebrated flock of T. Sturgeon, Essex.
250 ram lambs, the progeny of the above, out of pure and first-class ewes.
100 aged rams.
Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street; or to R. J. TRAILL, Esq., Collarey, Merriwa.

HOMESTEAD FOR SALE, within half an hour from Town.—Mansion, orangery, vineyard, orchard, garden, paddocks, in all about 20 acres, enclosed, and having extensive water frontage. JULES JOUBERT, 260, George-street.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.—TO CAPITALISTS and others.—The undersigned begs to direct attention to his having at his disposal one of the best estates in this colony. It is situated about two hours easy riding from Auckland, (say ten miles), containing 300 acres of the richest description of land, bounded by the sea on one side, a navigable creek on the other, and is approached by a first rate metal road, thus affording transit of a twofold description; is well watered, all fenced in and under cultivation, fine orchard, house, and all the requirements of an English homestead, and without exception, is the best property in New Zealand of the kind. For further particulars apply to GEO. S. GRAHAM, Auckland; or to R. T. FORD, Sydney.

SHEEP AND CATTLE FOR SALE by the Undersigned:—
3000 breeding ewes, on a first-class Darling Downs station
2000 weaners, ditto
7000 breeding, and 3000 maiden ewes, on the Burnett
1700 maiden ewes, and 3900 wethers, ditto
6000 breeding ewes, 1st class, New England
3000 fat wethers, ditto
2000 store wethers, ditto
6000 ditto, the pick of Darling Downs
3000 ditto, ditto ditto
2000 ditto, ditto ditto
3000 ditto, on the M'Intyre
700 well-bred store cattle, mixed, new England
500 ditto ditto, M'Intyre
1500 ditto ditto, Darling Downs
800 ditto ditto, Burnett
1000 ditto ditto, Logan
500 ditto ditto, Gwydir.
Apply to HENRY BEIT, stock and station agent, 6, Wynyard-street.

SALES BY AUCTION

Preliminary Notice.
Various Consignments.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th instant,
A variety of Crosse and Blackwell's oilmen's stores, &c., together with general groceries.
Terms at sale.

Town Cob.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by Dr. Harriss to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay cob, stands 13 hands high, good in saddle, accustomed to town, and stand anywhere.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
A prime milch cow
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, trucks
Harness, saddlery, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
Sir D. Cooper's carriages, horses, harness, &c.

Important Unreserved Sale.

Carriages, Superior Harness, Horses, Saddlery, &c., the Property of Sir Daniel Cooper, Knight.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Sir Daniel Cooper, Knt., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A very superior state carriage, made to order by Thrupp, with all new and patent improvements, with foot mats, carriage lights, and outer cover, complete
A very handsome improved brougham, made to order by Thrupp, foot mats, lamps, and cover, &c., complete
A very handsome open barouche, in the best condition, with covers, &c., complete
An excellent stanhope-hooded gig
A superior mail phaeton, built expressly for travelling, very light and convenient, for one or two horses
A colonial-built dog-cart, in excellent condition, and strong for travelling
A pair of very stylish bay carriage horses, broken to single and double harness
A very powerful brown carriage horse, broken to single and double harness
A bay gig or buggy horse, good in single or double harness
A chesnut carriage horse, very quiet, good in saddle, single or double harness
A chesnut pony mare, very gentle, carries either a boy or girl
A superb set of plated double carriage harness, made expressly to order, furniture, &c., complete
A superior set of plated double harness, ditto ditto
A good set of plated double harness, furniture, &c., ditto
A set of gig plated harness, ditto ditto
3 gents' allover bogskin saddles and bridles
1 boys' bogskin saddle and bridle
4 sets dark winter horse clothing
4 sets light summer ditto
2 summer nets
2 extra pair carriage lamps, bits, sundry old clothing, &c.
A patent chaffcutter, by Richmond and Chandler
3 tip-up carts
4 prime milch cows
6 railway trucks, strong and convenient, and well adapted for all purposes in connection with road making, &c., &c.
All particulars may be had on application to the auctioneer, and the things may be inspected up to Wednesday next, at Woollahra, and on that day at the Bazaar.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.
Established 1847.
BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

On THURSDAY, 14th February, at 11 o'clock.

East Indian Pilot Charts, from recent surveys
1 Case Books
Chronometer, by French, London
Sextant, Quadrant
Aneroid Barometer
And Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Captain Allen to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 264, George-street (opposite Jamieson-street), THIS DAY, February 14th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his valuable charts, nautical instruments, and scientific works.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, 14th February, at 11 o'clock.

Microscope and Valuable Books
Superior Office and Household Furniture
Iron-stone China Dinner Service
Electro-plated Ware
Pianoforte and Ornaments.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 264, George-street, THIS DAY, February 14th, at 11 o'clock sharp,
A quantity of household furniture
Office desk and stool
Cut glass and plated ware
Valuable books, ivory chessmen
Microscope, pianoforte, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
MONDAY, 18th February.

New Catholic Literature.
To Town and Country Booksellers, and others.

Just landed, ex Summer Cloud.
Seven Cases of new Catholic Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 18th February,
Seven cases of new Catholic literature
And an assortment of standard works.
Just landed, ex Summer Cloud.
Full particulars of which will be found in the catalogue which can now be had at the Rooms.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 19th February.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.
Preliminary Notice.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, 19th February, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, &c.
Just landed, ex Athens and Summer Cloud.
Full particulars in a future issue.

To Grocers, General Dealers, and others.

LISTER and BARNETT will sell by auction, on the premises, Newtown, opposite the White Horse, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock,
A tilted spring cart, horse, and harness, scales and weights, barrows, sundry furniture, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Books, Clothing, Watches, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
41 sets of books (library of a gentleman)
Men's, boys', and ladies clothing
Gold and silver watches, jewellery, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

ON MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY.
UNRESERVED SALE.
To Manufacturers, Speculators, and others.
DARLING HARBOUR.
That extensive range of buildings known as ALLEN'S SOAP FACTORY, with residence, large enclosed yard, and block of land having about 180 feet frontage to the harbour, will be sold,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
on MONDAY, 25th FEBRUARY, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

ON MONDAY, 25th February.—
ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.
DR. BLAND'S
Celebrated sites, beautifully situated on the Ashfield Park Estate, extending from St. John's Church, to the Railway Station, will be positively sold, on MONDAY, 25th February, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH

Wool
Sheepskins
Hides
Tallow.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 15th February, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Australian produce, viz.,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Hogsheads tallow
Hides.
Terms, cash.

By order of the Trustees of the late Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq.

FIRST-CLASS CITY INVESTMENTS.
TITLE—Grant by purchase from the Crown.
Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th February, at 11 o'clock,
The following VALUABLE and CHOICE CITY PROPERTIES:—
LOT 1.—All that corner block of land, having the following frontages:—
88 FEET TO YORK-STREET
75½ FEET TO BARRACK-STREET
75½ FEET TO CLARENCE-LANE,
being lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 of section 2 of the site of the Old Military Barracks, together with the extensive and most SUBSTANTIALLY ERECTED THREE STORY RANGE OF BUSINESS PREMISES, built of brick cemented, and on massive stone basements, now in the occupation of Messrs. J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., and Messrs. JOHN FRASER and CO., realising at a low rental,
£785 PER ANNUM.
LOT 2—All that piece of land, having the following frontage, 39 FEET 6 INCHES to CLARENCE-STREET, with a depth of 75 feet 1 inch, extending to Clarence-lane, being lots 29 and 30 of section 6 of the site of the old Military Barracks, on which are TWO DWELLING HOUSES, built of brick on stone foundations, containing each six rooms, cellar, kitchen, shed, &c., separately occupied by Mr. Sapsford and Mr. Smart, at a rental of
£208 PER ANNUM.
The above very valuable city properties were built by the late Mr. Smith as a permanent investment for capital and will now be positively sold in accordance with the instructions in his will. This fact alone is a sufficient guarantee as to the substantial nature of the premises, and the auctioneers feel confident that they will be admitted, on inspection, to be, without exception, equal if not superior, to any business premises in the city.
The position is unrivalled, being close to the Post Office, the wharves, the banks, and the main thoroughfares of the city, and they will always let to first-class tenants at the highest current rentals.
The desirability of the above lots as first-class investments needs no comment, and RICHARDSON and WRENCH would only direct to this sale the attention of all seeking such in the city.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MONDAY, 25th March.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
PARRAMATTA RAILWAY TERMINUS.
THE DRAINWELL ESTATE, including the EASTERN DIVISION OF PARRAMATTA SOUTH, surrounding the RAILWAY STATION, containing about
TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES,
with extensive frontages to the PARRAMATTA and DOGTRAP ROADS; also to DUCK CREEK, subdivided into
FARMS and VILLA SITES,
each having an area of from
FIVE TO THIRTY ACRES
of the richest and most delightfully situated land in this favourite locality.

TITLE, UNQUESTIONABLE.
TERMS—One-half cash; residue may remain for a term of years, at a low rate of interest.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th March, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the above valuable and important suburban estate, situate at the Parramatta Railway Terminus.
The surveyors are now preparing plans of the subdivisions, and further particulars will appear in a future advertisement.
The sale will be positive, as the whole must be disposed of, and the particular attention of all is directed to the splendid opportunity that will be afforded for securing on liberal terms an extensive and choice suburban block of land, most favourably situated, adjoining or in immediate proximity to a railway station.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.
Without Reserve.

CUMBERLAND-STREET.
Block of Property, having extensive frontage to the above street, a few yards south of Essex street, on which is erected a neat STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE, No. 186, now occupied by Mr. Hetherington; also, a two-story newly erected brick-built House adjoining. The whole realising a rental of £135 PER ANNUM.
In one or two lots, to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. Joseph Davis to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, next Metropolitan Hotel, on MONDAY, 18th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, having a frontage of about 40 FEET to Cumberland-street, a few yards south of Essex-street, on which are the following substantially-erected premises:—
A HANDSOME STONE-BUILT COTTAGE, No. 186, containing verandah back and front, four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with capital flagged yard, &c. at the rear.
A NEWLY-ERECTED BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, on stone foundations, adjoining, containing six apartments, with yard, &c., at the rear. WATER LAID ON.
This valuable city property is situate in the best part of Cumberland-street, nearly opposite the Coach and Horses Inn.
It is most substantially erected, and will bear close inspection, and the situation secures constant tenants at the highest current rentals.
The sale, therefore, affords an unusually fine opportunity for a first-class city investment.
The houses will be sold together or separately.
Terms at sale.

For Unreserved Sale.

By order of the Mortgagees.
TOWN OF MORUYA.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Mortgagees, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th February, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable blocks of land in the town and suburbs of Moruya—
LOT 1.—TOWN OF MORUYA.—All that piece of land containing 3 acres, being lots 4, 5, 6, and 7 of section 19, as per Government plan of the town.
⁂ This is a well-known piece of rich land, in about the centre of the town, known as Mr. Gannon's land, now in the occupation of Mr. Staunton. It is enclosed with a pig-proof fence, and has been under cultivation.
LOT 2.—All that piece of land containing 2½ acres, in the town of Moruya, being lot 3 of section 40, as per plan, fronting Fitzroy and Evans streets.
Also,
All that piece of land, containing 17 acres, being suburban allotment No. 43, town of Moruya.
⁂ These blocks are known as Mr. Johnson's property, the former occupies a good position in the town, and the latter is close to the town and river, and rented by Mr. Constable. It is fenced, and forms a valuable suburban paddock.
These choice properties in the favourite district of Moruya, will be positively sold on the above date, under mortgagee's power of sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

UNDERCLIFF ESTATE,
Including
UNDERCLIFF HOUSE AND GROUNDS,
UNDERCLIFF COTTAGE, GARDEN AND ORCHARD,
RIVER VIEW COTTAGE,
And upwards of 480 ACRES OF LAND, having a frontage of between TWO or THREE MILES to the PICTURESQUE WATERS OF COOK'S RIVER.

UNDERCLIFF HOUSE is a substantial stone-built Family Residence, containing verandahs, hall, nine good rooms, cellars, kitchen, store-room, &c., and all requisite out-offices.
The enclosed grounds attached, including orchard and garden, comprise about two acres, and are bounded by the new Illawarra Road and the Cook's River, to both of which they have extensive frontages.
UNDERCLIFF COTTAGE, contains hall, six capital rooms and store, and has enclosed grounds of nearly two acres in extent, including orchard and garden.
RIVER VIEW COTTAGE contains four good rooms, with an attic, which can be converted into two rooms.
Attached to the cottage are two well-grassed paddocks. These have extensive frontages to the River and the Illawarra Road.
The unimproved land is well timbered, and the alluvial soil on the banks of the river is of the richest description. It extends along the river to the Canterbury Road, nearly opposite the Sugar Works, and is distant at this end only about one mile and a half from the Ashfield Railway Station; Undercliff House being distant about two miles from the Petersham Station.
The back boundary of the Estate has extensive frontage to Woolli Creek. The New Illawarra Road runs through the property, which has also a large frontage to Unwin's Road, so that it has an immediate access to Undercliff bridge, Unwin's bridge, and Prout's bridge.
⁂ This beautifully situated suburban Estate is so well known and highly estimated as the pick of Cook's River, that comment on its position, value, facility of access to the city are needless. The Estate is now brought into the market for BONA FIDE sale, and intending purchasers are invited to inspect it prior to the sale.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 25th February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of that valuable suburban estate,
UNDERCLIFF, COOK'S RIVER.
TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. SPAIN and ROXBURGH, solicitors, Exchange.
Terms at sale.

SNAILS BAY, BALMAIN.

CHOICE VILLA SITE, having an extensive frontage to the waters of SNAILS BAY, and also to the Birch Grove Road, opposite Mr. Dunn's residence.
Title, Unexceptionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 18th February, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situated at the intersection of the Birch Grove Road with Snails Bay, having a frontage of about 187 feet to the former, and about 240 feet to the waters of the Bay, being lot 15 of section 5 of the well-know Birch Grove Estate.
The above choice waterside allotment is admirably adapted as a site for a marine villa—it has a gentle slope to the bay, enjoys a pleasant aspect, and commands extensive views. On the land side it is securely fenced in, and contains numerous young fruit trees, preparations for a garden having already been made. Attention to its sale is particularly directed, as it is one of the best selections of the valuable Birch Grove Estate.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, &c.

O. B. EBSWORTH will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 14th February, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
47 Bales wool
Quantity Sheepskins
Ditto Hides, horns, hair, &c.
At 12 o'clock,
27 casks Tallow.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

FRIDAY, 15th February.
Circular Quay.

Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, Horns, &c.

MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Sheepskins
Casks tallow
Hides
Horns, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Barley. Barley. Barley.

FRIDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

WM. WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at his Produce Mart, foot of Market-street, in lots to suit purchasers,
600 bushels Californian barley.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY'S General Produce and Stock Sale.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at his Produce Mart, foot of Market-street, on FRIDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock,
40 casks prime tallow
262 hides, heavy boilers, fit for shipment
200 bags maize
300 bags barley
50 bags bran
50 bags oats
40 bags potatoes
100 bales very prime lucerne hay
30 bales superior oaten hay, from Camden. Also,
A lot of fine pigs, from Macleay River
Fat lambs, calves, &c.
Terms cash.

Tallow and Hides.

FRIDAY, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

WM. WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at his Produce Mart, foot of Market-street,
40 casks prime tallow
263 hides heavy boilers, fit for shipment.
Terms, cash.

Unreserved Sale by Auction.

To close sundry consignments.
At Thacker, Daniell, and Co.'s Stores, O'Connell-street.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions from Messrs. Thacker, Daniell, and Co. to sell by public auction, at their Stores, on the above day,
50 hogsheads Burton ale
200 casks bottled ditto
300 cases pale and dark brandy
100 ditto sparkling hock and burgundy
10 bales gunny bags
15 casks pearl barley
5 ditto oatmeal
277 3-bushel bags
1 bale flour bags
189 boxes Liverpool soap
19 cases hams
12 ditto bacon
32 pockets hops
24 boxes laundry blue
120 boxes Gouda cheese.
Terms at sale.

New and Seasonable Boots and Shoes.
Auction Sale, without reserve.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on an early day,
45 trunks seasonable boots, comprising
Ladies' black and coloured cashmere boots
Ditto Ionian ditto
Ditto cloth goloshed and vamped ditto
Maids' and girls' assorted boots and shoes
Children's, in great variety.
Due notice and particulars will be given.

To Mechanics and others.
A Snug Cottage, situated in Mary-street, off Campbell-street, Haymarket.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Mary-street, off Campbell-street, Haymarket,
All that parcel of land having a frontage of 40 feet to Mary-street, with a depth of 100 feet, on which is erected a snug two-roomed cottage, now let at the rent of £20 per annum.
The land is leasehold, having about 17 years to run.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Important Sale of Boots and Shoes.
A new Shipment, just landed.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 15th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 15th February, at 11 o'clock, 132 trunks boots and shoes, new seasonable goods, comprising
Men's calf wellingtons, bevel and square
Ditto ditto three-quarter ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto calf and kip bluchers, bradded
Ditto kip ditto, rough bradded
Ditto patent and plain, elastic sides
Ditto ditto ditto mock balmorals
Ditto kip watertights, rough bradded
Ditto American pegged boots, kip and grain
Women's cloth patent goloshed, E.S, T.P.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, to lace, ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto patent seal, ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto cordovan boots, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto black cashmere boots, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto springs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto lace ditto
Ditto ditto coloured ditto, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, ditto springs
Ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto, lace ditto
Ditto patent shoes, welts, T. P. H.
Ditto cordovan ditto, ditto, ditto
Ditto leather lace boots, T. P. H.
Girls' cloth patent goloshed E. S. boots, T. P. H., 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, lace ditto ditto
Ditto ditto, cordovan ditto, ditto ditto ditto
Ditto leather lace boots, T. P. H., 10-13
Ditto black and coloured cashmere, E. S., and button, 6-13, 4-5
Youths' and boys' kip and calf bluchers
Ditto ditto half wellingtons
Ditto ditto calf, elastic sides
Ditto ditto patent, ditto
Ditto ditto mock balmorals, &c., &c.
Leather, at 1 o'clock,
Bathurst kip and sole leather
French calfskins
V. D. L. kangaroo skins. Also
1 case chamois skins.
Terms at sale.

Timber, ex Tasmania.
Battens
Paling
Joists.

Auction Sale, on the Patent Slip Wharf, FRIDAY, 15th February.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, on FRIDAY, 15th February, at 3 o'clock,
Ex Tasmania, just arrived from Hobart Town,—
Joists, 5 x 3 and 6 x 3
936 battens, 10 feet
542 ditto, 12 ditto
10,070 5 feet box paling
11,000 5 feet paling
5,000 6 ditto ditto.
For positive unreserved sale.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale of Groceries, Oilman's Stores, Fish, Provisions, &c., &c.

MONDAY, 18th February.

To Grocers, Merchants, Shippers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 18th February, at 11 o'clock,
Several parcels new groceries, fish, oilman's stores, sugars, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

The Balance of the cargo of the Monarch.

On account of the Inspectors in the Estate of Mr. E. M. Sayers.
Java Sugars
Rattans.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on MONDAY, 18th February, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the cargo of the Monarch, from Batavia, comprising Java sugars, rattans, &c.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Announcement.

The fine British-built clipper barque MONARCH,
For Positive Sale by Auction,
By order of the Trustees in the Estate of Mr. E. M. Sayers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees in the estate of Mr. E. M. Sayers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 21st February, at 12 o'clock,
The fine British-built clipper barque MONARCH, 315 tons register; carries a very large cargo; is coppered and copper-fastened; is in excellent order, and well found in every respect.
The Monarch is well and favourably known in the colonial trade, and makes her passages with the regularity of a steamer.
Inventory may be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

To Mechanics and others.

Snug Leasehold Property, without Reserve.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions to sell by public auction, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock, on the ground, Bullanaming-street, next door to the late Buckland Hotel,
A weatherboard leasehold property, having above 90 years to run, at the nominal rent of 1s. 6d. per week.
This property is built by a thorough carpenter, and stands on an allotment of 25 x 95 feet, in excellent condition, and the extra ground is under cultivation. Must positively be sold.
Terms, cash.

Winter Slops, Drapery, &c.

Continuation Sale of the above choice shipments on FRIDAY, 15th,
At 11 o'clock,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A choice assortment of goods for the coming season.
Terms, liberal.

Boots and Shoes.
117 Trunks, now landing, ex Tiptree, Lady Macdonald, &c.

On TUESDAY, 19th,
At 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
117 trunks seasonable goods, now landing as above.
Terms liberal.

Head Dresses
Wreaths
Flowers.

TO-MORROW, Friday, 15th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, the 15th, at 11 o'clock precisely,
2 cases head dresses, wreaths, flowers.
Terms at sale.

Rope.
On account of whom it may concern.

To Ship Chandlers, Oil and Colourmen, &c.

On FRIDAY, 15th, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW.
— coils of ½ to 3½ inch rope.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Flannels.

On account of whom it may concern.

On TO-MORROW, Friday, the 15th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, the 15th, at 11 o'clock,
1 bale containing 14 pieces imitation Welsh flannel, all more or less damaged.

Boots and Shoes.

Preliminary Notice.
From the Houses of
Sims, Silvester, and Co.
H. A. Hyde and Co.
And other well-known makers.

Now landing, ex Calabar.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, on an early day, at their rooms, 309, George-street,
Invoices of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

Weekly Produce Sale
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 14th February, at 11 o'clock precisely,
483 bales wool
126 casks tallow
2131 sheepskins
330 hides.
⁂ Sale of tallow and hides, at half-past 12 o'clock.
Terms, cash.

CHOICE BUILDING ALLOTMENT.
BURREN ESTATE, NEWTOWN.

TITLE, unquestionable. TERMS at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 15th February,
All that parcel of land situate at ERSKINEVILLE ROAD, NEWTOWN, having a frontage of 100 FEET to that road, by 150 FEET, more or less, to BURREN-STREET, being allotments 1, 2, and 3, section 4, of the original subdivision of the Burren Estate.
This choice block of land—whether viewed from its position, eligibility for garden or building purposes—is well worth the attention of any one in quest of a suburban free-hold, within speedy and most convenient distance of Sydney.

THE PICK OF COOGEE.

THE PICNIC ARMS PUBLIC-HOUSE,
Together with the spacious Garden and Grounds attached thereto, as now occupied by the proprietor, containing an area of about 4 Acres.

Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 15th February,
That very valuable property known as the PICNIC ARMS PUBLIC-HOUSE, situated in Whale-street, COOGEE, and now licensed and in full trade.
The house is built of stone, with shingled roof, and contains verandah along the front and part of both ends, entrance hall running through, spacious bar, three sitting-rooms, and four bedrooms; also, detached kitchen and store, and an open range of buildings, containing seven stalls for horses.
THE GROUNDS occupy about FOUR ACRES, being allotments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of section No. 6, with extensive frontage to WHALE, BROOK, and BONDI STREETS.
The whole is substantially enclosed and tastefully laid out, including vegetable and flower gardens, shrubbery, and orchard, containing a choice collection of peach, nectarine, pear, orange, lemon, quince, loquat, fig, and mulberry trees, grape vines, and bananas.
COOGEE has become such a favourite place of holiday resort, that all pleasure seekers in that delightful neighbourhood must be so well acquainted with THE PICNIC ARMS, as to render any detailed description of it quite unnecessary. It is the only house of accommodation at Coogee, and fronts the main road, close to the beautiful Coogee Beach. The property is partly skirted on one side by the BEAUTIFUL RUNNING STREAM which flows into Coogee Bay. The soil is rich, and the plantation and fruit trees are of forward growth. The property would answer equally well for a private residence.

THE PICK OF NEWTOWN.
THREE-ACRE BLOCK OF LAND.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, 15th February,
All that parcel of land having a frontage of 475 FEET, more or less, to GREAT TUPPER-STREET, by a depth of 196 FEET, being lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 of section D of the original sub-division of the FOTHERINGHAM ESTATE.
Particular attention is directed to the sale of this choice block of land, which, considered either as to its position to the city, its command of scenery, or fertility of soil, justly entitles it to be classed among the most eligible blocks of land now in the market. On a gentle slope of rich black soil, which requires but very little care to turn it into a floral paradise, a residence may be erected which will command one of the loveliest views, embracing the softest sylvan scenery with the grand majesty of the ocean.
The land may be easily found, being contiguous to the charming villa of Mrs. BEADRIDGE. The omnibus or railway accessible at any hour ply almost to the spot.

QUEENSLAND.—DARLING DOWNS.

THE WYAGA RUNS, comprising	
WYAGA	WONDUL, and
HEADS OF YARREL CREEK	BULLI CREEK.

Together with about
22,309 SHEEP, WARRANTED NEVER DISEASED.

160 MILES FROM IPSWICH.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 19th March,
That well known first-class pastoral property, THE WYAGA RUNS, comprising Wyaga, Heads of Yarrel Creek, Wondul, and Bulli Creek, in the Darling Downs district. These stations adjoin, are well watered, and consist of open box country, interspersed with salt bush and other saltaceous country. They are distant about 100 miles from Drayton, are in the neighbourhood of YANDILLA and WESTERN CREEK, the well known stations of Messrs. Gore, Brothers, and Captain Vignolles, and are within about 160 MILES OF WATER CARRIAGE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise every requisite for advantageously working the stations, and are as follows—
ON THE HEAD STATION.
Overseer's cottage, with kitchen, stable, and cart shed.
A new woolshed, with corrugated iron roof, and woolpress complete; yards, &c. Also a new store, with iron roof.
Killing, milking, and horse yards, and sheep drafting yards.
Four huts for men, garden, and extensive paddocks.
There are also eleven substantial out-station huts and yards.
With the Wyaga runs will be sold the following sheep:—
5812 wethers, more or less, from yearlings up to and including full mouthed
9685 ewes, breeding, more or less, from maidens up to and including full mouthed
6563 lambs, more or less, of sexes
249 rams, more or less.
Total, 22,309 sheep, more or less.
⁂ Two teams of bullocks and drays, horse and ration carts, draught and saddle horses, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
So seldom are good Darling Down Stations in the market, that MORT and CO. feel it is only necessary to advertise one for sale to ensure for it the attention it deserves. These runs are, however, well-known to most northern squatters, and therefore require no detailed description of them. Those who are not so acquainted with them are particularly requested to visit and inspect them prior to sale. They will be found in every respect in most perfect working order.

QUEENSLAND—DARLING DOWNS.

That valuable pastoral property,
THE MURILLI RUNS,
known as WOODSTOCK and BLENHEIM, and with which will be sold
9500 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS, WARRANTED SOUND.
About 35 miles from Condamine Township, and 210 miles from Ipswich.
Terms—Half-cash; residue by approved bills at 1 and 2 years from day of sale, with bank discount added, secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. H. COXEN and CO. to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 19th March,
Those valuable fattening stations, the MURILLI RUNS, known as
WOODSTOCK and BLENHEIM.
They comprise an area of 96,000 ACRES, watered by the Murilli Creek, the south tributary of the CONDAMINE RIVER, and consist of fine box, MYALL, and SALT BUSH COUNTRY. They are in the neighbourhood of the runs of Messrs. J. A. Bell, J. Hall, and Fleming, and are GOOD FATTENING RUNS.
The IMPROVEMENTS are an overseer's cottage, men's hut, and yards on the head station, and 5 out-station huts with yards or hurdles at each.
With the Murilli Runs will be sold the following sheep:—
1600 wethers, more or less, 18 months and upwards
1500 ewes, more or less, 1½ to 4 years old
1600 ewes, more or less, 4, 5, and 6 years old
1700 ewes, more or less, aged
2800 weaners, more or less, mixed
100 rams
9500 sheep, more or less
WARRANTED SOUND.
⁂ Stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The above are well known as the property of Messrs. Coxen, and Co., and therefore need no eulogistic commentary. They can be recommended to parties seeking pastoral investments in the Northern colony, of whose selection they are well worthy. The LEASE has about SIXTEEN YEARS to run, an unusually long period, which materially adds to the value of the property.
Any further particulars that may be required, can be obtained at the Rooms of Messrs. Mort and Co., Pitt-street.

QUEENSLAND.

Preliminary Notice.
THE PRINCHESTER RUNS, and 10,000 SHEEP.
THE COOROOMBERG STATION, and 6000 SHEEP.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 26th March,
These really first-class stations, PRINCHESTER, BICESTER, TIRCHESTER, and GOGGS LAND, on the Fitzroy River, together with 10,000 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP depasturing thereon.
Also, the COOROOMBERG STATION, with 6000 SHEEP.
Full particulars will be published shortly. In the meantime, MORT and CO. would call the particular attention of intending purchasers to the above properties, which are in every respect well worthy of attention.

On THURSDAY, the 14th, at ten o'clock precisely.

By order of the Official Assignee, R. A. M'Kechnie, Esq.
In the Intestate Estate of John Paterson, and
Ditto ditto of William Norris.
Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at ten o'clock precisely,
The personal and other effects of the above intestate estates.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock.

Final Sale of Sundries removed from Government House.
No Reserve—must be sold.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely,
A quantity of useful sundries, removed from Government House.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Six Casks and Three Cases.
Just landed, ex Light of the Age.

Consisting of
Sets of Japanned and Papier Mache Tea Trays
Ditto ditto oval ditto
Bread Baskets
Convex Trays, in sets
Measuring Tapes, &c. Also,
An invoice of very superior Electro-plated Ware, from John Yates and Son's, Albata Plate Works, Birmingham, consisting of
Table and Dessert Forks and Spoons
Teaspoons, Sugar Bowls
Gravy Spoons, Soup Ladles
Mustard and Salt Spoons
Pickle Forks, Butter and Fish Knives
Sugar Crushers
Cards of Knife, Fork and Spoon
Tea and Coffee Sets, Cake Baskets
Toast Racks, fine Gold Brooches
Studs, &c.
To close the Consignment. No reserve.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from J. B. Hall, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The above ten packages of choice goods, all selected with the greatest possible care.
No reserve. Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Important Unreserved Sale of General Merchandise, namely—
Eight and Fifteen Day Clocks, in all 43
American ditto, ditto 11
Striking ditto, ditto 10
Skeleton Clock
Pocket Knives, Brass Weights
Oil Paintings, Carpet Bags, &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. James M'Kay, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock, prior to his departure for England.
The whole of his goods, partially enumerated above.
No reserve.—Terms, cash.

The Glebe,
Catherine Cottage.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Superior and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from Mr. Solomon Hyam, who is about leaving for the interior, to sell by public auction, at his residence, Catherine Cottage, Glebe Road, adjoining the Municipal Chambers, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his household furniture and effects, consisting of haircovered chairs, easy chairs, couch, sideboard, fender and irons, pier glass, engravings, wardrobe, chest of drawers, bedsteads, washstands, dressing table, chairs, and a variety of sundries, including kitchen and culinary utensils.
Terms, cash.

Superior English Furniture.

Highly important
To Upholsterers
To Furniture Buyers
To Parties furnishing,
And others, comprising
Drawing-room Suites
Wardrobes, Whatnots, Canterburys
Couches, Easy Chairs, Washstands
Davenports, Rugs, Ottomans, &c., &c.
Just landed, ex Calabar.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day,
45 packages of elegant furniture.
Detailed particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

Engravings
Bibles
Prayer Books
To Printsellers, Stationers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, February 18th, 1861, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 cases engravings
An invoice of Bibles, prayer books, &c.
Terms at sale.

Milch Cows, Springers, and Bull.
Working Bullocks, Horses, Drays, &c.

At the Homebush Sale Yards, THIS DAY, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by auction, on the above day,
2 teams (20) working bullocks, all in good condition, with bows, yokes, and chains complete
12 head of very superior cows, newly calved, and springers
An excellent three-quarter bred bull
2 new bullock drays
1 box dray, nearly new. Also,
15 head of horses, consisting of heavy draught, light harness, journey and town hacks.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Esther and Skuthorp, to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 14th February, at 12 o'clock,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Thomas Lawson, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, the 14 February, at 12 o'clock,
75 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Campbelltown.

MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Railway Yards, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY next, February 16th,
30 head of quiet bullocks, all young, and fit for the yoke.
Terms at sale.
Sale at 12 o'clock.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 9th February, 1861.
ASPINWALL V. FRANCES.

ON FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street East, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction, unless this writ be previously satisfied,
All the right, title, interest, and estate (other than the equity of redemption) of the abovenamed defendant, of in and to all that piece or parcel of LAND situate, laying and being on the Surry Hills, in the city of Sydney, county of Cumberland, and colony of New South Wales; bounded on the north, by land belonging to Mr. Black, sixty feet; on the east, by Edward Roper, eighty feet; on the west, by Mr. William Nash, eighty feet; on the south, by a reserved lane, eight feet wide, sixty feet, be the several dimensions a little more or less.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PARRAMATTA BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of this Society, which was adjourned on Friday last in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, was held yesterday, at noon, at the School of Arts. The Rev. W. F. Gore, president, in the chair. Although public notice had been given of the meeting by advertisements and placards, the attendance was smaller than at any former annual meeting of the Society—not more than a dozen subscribers being present.

The President called upon the secretary, Mr. Macpherson, to read the following report:—

"In presenting the report for the past year your committee regret to say they cannot congratulate themselves or the Society upon the features which it presents. Diminished resources and increased pauperism are not pleasant subjects for consideration, nevertheless your committee feel that they must be entertained by the Society if it is to be longer maintained.

"Under the first head of diminished resources, your committee beg to draw attention to the following fact.

"Your committee began the year with an unfavourable balance of £137 5s. 4d., to meet this an extraordinary grant of £250 was received from Government, which, therefore, left your committee a sum of £112 14s. 8d. towards the current expenses after payment of the deficit just named. Notwithstanding this unusual addition, the balance in favour of your committee at the close of the year amounts to only £7 14s. 3d., from which it appears that the expenditure even upon the present reduced scale, has exceeded the income by £105 0s. 5d. It is true that the usual sermons in all the various places of worship have not as yet been preached, but even when the sums arising from that source shall have been paid in, the real deficit is still very considerable.

Your committee beg to call attention to the following statement of receipts for the past four years:—

1857.—Courthouse fines, £63 17s. 4d.; unclaimed pound fees, £183 10s. 10d.; subscriptions, £150 15s.; collections, £42 18s. 6d.; Government grant, £100. Total, £541 1s. 8d.

1858.—Courthouse fines, £34 9s. 8d.; unclaimed pound fees, £172 14s. 9d.; subscriptions, £122 1s. 6d.; collections, £93 6s. 5d.; Government grant, £100. Total, £522 12s. 4d.

1859.—Courthouse fines, £38 8s. 2d.; unclaimed pound fees, £112 15s.; subscriptions, £142 17s.; collections, £40 11s. 3d.; donations (special), £175 0s. 9d.; Government grant, £100. Total, £609 12s. 2d.

1860.—Courthouse fines, £29 13s. 6d.; unclaimed pound fees, £68 18s.; subscriptions, £167 8s. 3d.; Government grant, £100; extra ditto, £250. Total, £615 19s. 8d.; or without the extra grant, £365 19s. 8d.

From these returns it would appear that, with exception of the year 1859, when extraordinary efforts were made to free the society from its embarrassment, the income of the society has been gradually diminishing.

Again as to the amount of pauperism, the average monthly return of in and out-door paupers was—in 1857, 44; in 1858, 58; in 1859, 42; in 1860, 55. While, as regards the last two years there were struck off and refused for want of funds—in 1859, 19; in 1860, 11. Under these circumstances, your committee are persuaded that this society cannot be maintained in an efficient and satisfactory state, without a considerable increase to its income.

The subscription list has been kept up to its present amount by the great exertions of those gentlemen who undertook the office of collectors, and is not likely to be increased. The other sources of revenue are in the same position, so that if the poor of the town are to be adequately maintained it would seem that either the grant in aid from Government must be increased or the town must be incorporated so as by taxation to compel a larger payment to this object than can be raised by voluntary contributions. Failing either of these methods of meeting the case it will be imperative upon the future committee to reduce the number of paupers upon the books till the expenditure falls within the income; a course your committee need not say, which must tend to the increase of an already too costly and demoralising mendicancy.

"Your committee have to recommend a slight change in the rules in reference to the election of officers, &c., which in their opinion will tend to prevent confusion."

Mr. PURCHASE then moved—"That the report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated, together with a list of the subscribers."

The motion having been seconded by Mr. J. TAYLOR, was put and carried.

On the motion of Mr. SPARSHAY, seconded by Mr. GREGG, the meeting proceeded to the alteration of some of the existing rules as recommended in the report, the principal amendment being a provision to elect future committees by ballot.

Mr. MASON moved, and Mr. PURCHASE seconded—"That the thanks of this meeting are hereby given to the officers and committee for the past year, for their services in carrying on the affairs of the institution."

This, and another resolution conveying the thanks of the meeting to Mr. and Mrs. Burnside, the master and matron of the institution, were put and carried unanimously.

The following officers and committee were then chosen by ballot:—President, Rev. W. F. Gore; secretary, M. Macpherson, Esq.; committee — Messrs. Golledge, Harvey, Williams, M'Donald, Mason, Miller, Coates, Simmons, Trott, Pass, Coulter, R. Burns, Lee, Holland, Harper, and G. Smith.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOLHOUSE.—A series of dissolving views was exhibited on Monday evening last, at the Schoolroom, by Mr. Johnson, the receipts of the evening being devoted to the liquidation of the debt upon the building. The room was crowded in every part, a large proportion of juveniles being present, who whistled approbation in a way not very pleasing to the ear and which must have greatly inconvenienced the ladies who attended.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very serious nature occurred on the Western Road, yesterday afternoon. Mr. P. Hayes on returning from Penrith in company with another person in a dog-cart, when near Prospect suffered his companion to take the reins, and shortly afterwards the vehicle met and came into collision with a dray. The force of the shock overturned and smashed the lighter vehicle, and Mr. Hayes was precipitated on to the road. He was brought in to his residence by constable Brown, of Prospect, and has since been attended to by Dr. Pringle, leeches having been applied to the stomach. It is understood that the injuries are internal, but whether of a dangerous nature I am not yet informed.

NEWCASTLE.

FEBRUARY 13.—The election of two aldermen took place yesterday, at the Court-house. The result has just been declared by the Mayor.

CITY WARD.—Mr. Alderman Kemp, 43; Mr. Ranclaud, 24; Mr. Alderman Tighe, 7: majority for Kemp, 19.

LAKE MACQUARIE WARD.—Mr. Pratten, 35; Mr. Alderman Turton, 34: majority for Pratten, 1.

FREDERICKTON REGATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

UPLANDS abounding with fine old trees—its front resting on the west bank of the Macleay—and with miles of luxuriant soil stretching on each side—there nestles the town of Frederickton, where the day which commemorates the foundation of the colony—the twenty-sixth ultimo, was celebrated by aquatic sports, that gave pleasure to all who saw them. At an early hour, our great highway, the river, was dotted with boats. Visitors by land were numerous, and long before mid day, every spot affording a view of the river was occupied. A committee of gentlemen had carefully arranged the proceedings of the Regatta, and it is but justice to observe that we are indebted to their exertions for pleasure and enjoyment which all who witnessed and participated in the amusement of the day thank them for. It may not be acceptable to mention names, but the lady of the manor entertained a large party. Those who the poet describes as "the roses in the flower-garden of our existence" were there, from Yarrabandine, Euroka, and Sylepinni. A cloudless sky and a beautiful breeze rendered the weather propitious, and at eleven a gun from the flagboat, moored opposite Frederickton, gave warning that the sports were about to commence.

The first race was between boats pulling two oars, to start on the west side of the flagboat and return on the east side; distance two miles. Prize, £4. The following boats started:—

Stag—W. Sullivan—Blue, white, and red
Wild Irishman—Ditto—Blue and white
Cousin Jack—T. Rowe—White and blue
The Twins—T. and J. Boulton—White, blue border
Fox—T. Christian—Red.

This race was well contested. The boats were manned by experienced pullers, and the return, in the face of a north-easter was work that would have tried a Mulhall or a Green. The Fox came in first, closely followed by Cousin Jack.

The second race was made by sailing boats, to run twice the distance, four instead of two miles. Prize, £5. The following boats started:—

Stag—W. Sullivan—Blue, white, and red.
Wild Irishman—W. Sullivan—Blue and white.
Blackwall—T. Rowe—White and blue.
Flying Fish—H. Lawson—Blue, red star.
Whip Snake—T. Christian—Red, white, and blue.
Sea Gull—G. Chapman—Red, and black ball.

This race would have charmed the heart of any yachtsman that ever ran through the Needles. Good boats, well manned, and skilfully worked. The breeze was right aft until they rounded the distance boat, and then it was dead in their teeth. The tacks were judiciously made, and elicited much applause from several old "salts." On the second round, it was evident that the Flying Fish was to be winner. She has long been considered a crack boat in these waters—a kind of will o' the wisp, that will run away from anything, and to day she sustained her reputation by coming in first. The Whip Snake was second; and the Blackwall third. An accident disabled the Stag, and she did not continue in the race to its end.

The third race was for a prize of £2 10s., which was contested for by the same boats. Distance two miles. This race was watched with much attention. It was soon evident that the Flying Fish was the superior boat. Managed by her owner with consummate skill she ran a head, and there was no laying up to her. She won the prize.

The fourth race was made up of all boats carrying three-quarters of a ton, and approved of by the committee. Prize—all the money paid for entrance. Three boats started.

Free Selection—J. Elliot.
Twins—J. Boulton.
Blackwall—T. Rowe.

The contest was between the Twins and Blackwall, Free Selection ran for a few yards and dropped, but the race between the other two boats was hard. The advantage, if any, lay with the Twins, in being the lighter, but it would be a difficult and a nice point to decide which was the best puller. Both young active men, with every muscle developed by energetic health-giving occupations. They were well matched, particularly in handling the oar—an exercise wherein they had been trained and experienced. It was a severe contest, and the prize was gained by the Twins, which came in some few yards ahead of Blackwall.

The fifth was the dingy race, and genuine fun it was. A four-oared gig chased the dingy, which was to be caught in fifteen minutes. One moment the gig rushed with full force bow on to the tiny coracle; in an instant, our friend in the dingy was at a distance astern. Then came a species of waltz chase. Tired nature could not stand out against the odds of four to one; and our friend abandoned pulling and took to swimming, when he was caught in a few minutes. The last race, for boats pulled by boys, not more than thirteen years old, was for a desirable prize indeed—a ladies' purse; contents to be divided between the three first boats. To win in this race was esteemed most justly a distinction, and desired, evidently, by many, for sixteen boats came up to the starting point. The word "off," sent them away in excellent style, and though from such youthful aquatics it would be unreasonable to expect the strength of manhood, yet they pulled with much judgment and perseverance. The majority continued the contest to the last. Of these jolly young watermen, William Smith came in first, and obtained £1 17s. 6d., with a much valued reward—the beautiful purse, woven by fair and gentle hands; George Lawson, as second, five shillings.

The entertainments of the day were not exclusively on the water, for a large ox was roasted by Mr. M'Dougall, and carved pro bono publico. A beautiful display of fireworks took place at the Frederickton Hotel, and before ten o'clock most of those who participated in the pleasures of the day had gone to their homes, and many of that number had passed to the land of dreams.

Macleay, 26th January.

TASMANIA.

WE have received papers from Hobart Town to the 9th, and Launceston to the 7th instant.

The Mercury of the 6th says:—Information reached town yesterday that Lady Young had met with an untoward accident during the excursion of the viceregal party to the lakes, having seriously sprained her ankle. After a short detention, the party were able to proceed on their tour.

The same journal states that the Governor has been pleased to authorise the payment to the general fund of the several volunteer corps of a sum in aid of uniform, at the rate of £1 for each effective member enrolled on or after 1st January, 1861. The grant to be drawn as soon as the uniform is supplied.

Mr. Savage has been recalled from his fruitless mission to restore under-sea communication with Victoria. He has found it impossible to recover the shore-ends of the cable, and the probability now is that the whole thing will have to be abandoned. This result, involving the colony in an enormous loss, we fear we must attribute to mismanagement from beginning to end of this most ill-fated enterprise.—H. T. Mercury.

The Launceston Examiner of 5th instant reports:—There have been heavy floods, occasioned by the rising of the South Esk and its tributaries, extending from its source in the Ben Lomond range to beyond Entally. All the low lands are completely under water. On Saturday morning the estate of Glasslough, near Cleveland, the property of David Gibson, was overflowed. Sheaves of corn were coming down from higher up the river. On Sunday the floods had reached Pleasant Banks, the seat of Mr. John Gibson, whose corn fields were under water. King's Bridge, at Longford, was covered to the depth of several feet. The coach could not get across. Entally bridge was washed by water to the crown of the arch. Sheaves of grain continued to come down in large quantities. On Monday morning labourers gathered two large stacks from the river. There is a tremendous fresh coming down the Cataract. Heavy floods have also occurred at Evandale and at New Norfolk Plains. Ten thousand bushels of grain were destroyed.

The Governor has further prorogued Parliament to Tuesday the 4th of June next. No intimation is given that hon. members will be wanted, so that another prorogation will take place.

Thomas Ross, convicted at the last criminal sittings of an unnatural crime, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on Tuesday morning, the 29th ultimo, within the walls of the Launceston gaol.

The Launceston Examiner of 31st ultimo says:—On Tuesday, the sea breeze carried into and beyond the town, from the swamp, a storm of thistle down, which floated along as thick as snowflakes. Seed sufficient has been scattered this season to stock the whole island.

A most destructive fire occurred at Hayfield, near Bridgewater, on the premises of Mrs. Davis, relict of the late Mr. John Davis, Hayfield, between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday night, the dwelling, ricks, hay, wheat, and oats, out-buildings, and ground stacks, being totally consumed. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown. The property was insured for £1500 only, a sum which will not cover the value of the house alone.—H. T. Mercury, January 31.

The Examiner says:—There has been a considerable falling off in the export of fruit from the port of Launceston. The value of the fruit exported in 1859 was £28,480, and last year it was £14,700, or about one-half. It is expected that it will be less this year. Although a considerable quantity has been, and will be shipped, it is sold at a much lower figure than last year.

The Mercury records the death of an old and highly esteemed colonist, Mr. Robert Pitcairn, well known as the "honest lawyer." Few men in any colony (it adds), have been more highly respected than Mr. Pitcairn. He was, as a member of the legal profession, not only an ornament for the ability and foresight he always displayed, but he was also one of those men whose very soul was the fountain of honour. The dishonest man never sought legal advice from him.

The Launceston Examiner states that the debt of Tasmania in debentures is £345,260. Of this the general revenue is liable for £58,400, and the land fund is chargeable with the balance £286,860. The interest to be paid out of the general revenue is £3504, and out of the land fund £17,211, together making an annual total of £20,715. The sound principle of devoting the land fund to the making and maintaining of roads and immigration was early departed from. The full consequences of this indiscretion have not yet been felt; but when the land revenue is spent as fast as collected, roads not opened out, and immigration all but stopped, and a debt of nearly £400,000 incurred, the prospect is not pleasing.

MAURITIUS.

BY way of Tasmania we have news from Port Louis to the 24th of December, being three weeks later than previous advices.

The introduction of railways and the further importation of Indian immigrants continued the subjects of newspaper discussion and correspondence, notwithstanding that the former topic had already been decided by the Legislative Council.

A vote had been accorded to the Judges for the purpose of establishing a law library.

The want of sufficient quay accommodation in the harbour of Port Louis had been brought under the attention of the Chamber of Commerce by upwards of fifty masters of vessels, and the Chamber in consequence had addressed a representation to the Governor urging him immediately to proceed with the projected repairs. The subject had been brought before the Legislative Council and various schemes for improvements were being discussed.

The Commercial Gazette says:—"A question was submitted to the Chamber of Commerce which is of some importance to the commercial community. A sworn broker claims brokerage on a bottomry bond from the mercantile firm that negotiated it at public competition, not to the broker but to the real purchaser. The firm object to pay the brokerage as no broker purchased the bond, and refused to accept the bordereau. The Committee of Arbitration gave the following decision:—'The committee find that the broker had been in communication with the purchasers of the bottomry bond, that he was present at the sale, and that he was authorised by the purchasers to draw up the note of sale. Under these circumstances the committee consider the broker is entitled to the brokerage.' From this decision it is quite evident that the committee are of opinion that there must be a real service rendered by the broker to claim a brokerage, as in the instance cited, but the extent of that service is not clearly defined. If the broker had merely sent a note informing the purchaser that the sale was to take place, would be be entitled to a brokerage? The decision of the Committee of Arbitration might be construed in the negative."

SOUTH AFRICA.

VIA Mauritius and Tasmania, we have six days later from the Cape of Good Hope, viz., to 22nd November.

A fine vessel, the Gladiator, 1502 tons, from Bombay, laden with cotton, &c., was lost on the 13th November one mile to the west of Point Padrone. She went on shore in hazy but not boisterous weather. Six lives were lost out of the forty-three on board. The crew reached Algoa Bay in a very weak state.

The first elections of municipal councillors for Port Elizabeth was to take place on the 11th December. The town was divided into seven wards, and each ward was to return three members, who were to enter on their duties on the 1st January, 1861. The names of candidates for election are to be published by the resident magistrate ten days previous to the election.

The first shipload of Indian immigrants had arrived at Natal, and barracks had been prepared for them, where they will remain a short time as a precaution against the spread of disease.

The letters patent constituting Kaffraria an independent colony have been promulgated. Sir George Grey is Governor, and he is to be assisted by a lieutenant-governor (Colonel M'Lean, C.B.) and the Executive Council. No Constitution has yet been granted to the Kaffrarians, but we suppose it will not be much longer delayed. Mr. George Brownlow is appointed Colonial Secretary for Kaffraria.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of this day's Herald, appears a report of a meeting advertised in the early part of last month, calling on the electors of Redfern to nominate and elect two councillors, &c. The meeting was for the 5th instant. The attendance was worthy of the call—no interest being taken in the matter by the electors. Two councillors retire, one by effluxion of time; the other by chance, but chances it again for return to office, against a new candidate proposed. A poll is called for, and arrangements being made for election. But on "subsequent examination of the electoral roll," it is discovered the new candidate is not an elector; that is, he has not paid his rates, and consequently is disqualified, and properly so.

The other retiring councillor has no opponent, and is willing to continue the arduous duties of office, and merely wants proposing. This want is supplied by Mr. R. Mooney. Mr. Woods is declared duly elected without any subsequent examination of the electoral roll. Sir, through your permission I would direct the attention of the people of Redfern to the Act on the subject. At a meeting to nominate or elect councillors any elector may propose any elector—section 12, Municipalities Act, 1858. But the proposer of Mr. John Woods is not an elector for the purposes of this Act, no portion of the rates for which he is assessed being paid to this moment, and, by section 11th, stands disqualified.

The plain inference is—if Mr. Blundell is an elector Mr. Royce is not elected. But if Mr. Mooney is not an elector Mr. Woods is not elected. But the 11th section says Mr. Mooney is not an elector, the whole of his rates being unpaid.

It is rather more than strange to see with what praiseworthy zeal the electoral roll is examined in the one instance, it may be to find a disqualification, and on the other hand what a mild forbearance, for similar causes may produce similar results. To deny Mr. Blundell the chance of election on the one hand, and declare Mr. Woods duly elected on the other, is an inconsistency remarkable for its straightforward openness, and speaks aloud of things as they are.

THOMAS A. SIRKITT, George-street, Redfern.
February 8th, 1861.

DISINFECTANTS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I was to glad to see by an article in your paper of yesterday, that public attention has at last been called to the importance of using carbolic acid as a disinfectant.

Having had some practical experience of its efficacy, I wish to add my mite of testimony in favour of it, believing that a more extensive knowledge of its value would much advance the sanitory condition of the community. On my being appointed to the command of the Army Works Corps, during the Crimean war, Mr. M. Dougall proposed that I should give his disinfecting powder a trial. I accordingly instituted some laboratory experiments with it, which convinced me that its powers of destroying offensive smells arising from decomposing animal matter were very great, and which decided me upon trying it on a larger scale. It was used in the men and horse transports which conveyed the corps to the Crimea, and afterwards in our camp hospitals, with most satisfactory results.

I have compared its effects with many of the disinfecting agents most commonly in use, and believe it is the best that has yet been discovered.

The form in which Mr. M. Dougall supplied it to me was the double salt of carbolate of magnesia and sulphite of magnesia. This salt is very unstable when brought in contact with decomposing matter, and gives off the carbolic and sulphurous acids freely. The action of the former is to suspend decomposition—it being the active principle of tar as a preservative—and of the latter to decompose the products of decomposition by its strong affinity for oxygen.

I can vouch, from practical experience, for its great value, and strongly recommend it to medical men in charge of hospitals; and to the public generally for use in waterclosets, privies, drains, &c. It completely removes all unpleasant smells, and, I believe, also destroys the injurious effects arising from them.

The powder I tried was sent in cakes, price £8 a ton. I do not know whether any improvement has been made in it since, either in point of cost or efficiency, as I have had no communication with the manufacturers since 1856.

As regards the other question raised in your article, respecting the value of town sewage as a fertilizer, I think the evidence which has been collected is all in favour of the belief that it can only be applied with advantage in exceptional cases, as its fertilizing powers are so small that it will not pay the interest of an expenditure on any costly system of distribution.

W. T. DOYNE

Sydney, February 9.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Your observations in the Herald of Thursday last, on the late proceedings of the Supreme Court, where brutality and inhuman cruelty on the part of gross minded men at sea, have been rightfully exposed and righteously punished, induce me to put you in possession of the following facts, to be classified in the same category with these repulsive atrocities.

My youngest son, then nineteen years of age, was entered as cabin passenger for London, on board the Waterloo, which sailed from Sydney harbour on the 5th of July last, and arrived off Dover on the 18th of November. The object of my son's voyage was twofold—to recruit his health and spirits (which had been suffering, for some time, from a change of bush-station habitudes for the bustling requirements of a mercantile office in Sydney, during the height of the influenza epidemic), and to afford him the means and opportunity of professional training by attendance on the London hospitals and medical classes. Physically, he has a good constitution; mentally, he had more than average abilities.

On the evening of the 19th of November last, my sister, residing near Teignmouth, Devonshire, was advised by letter, that she would find her nephew in irons, as a violent lunatic, on board the Waterloo, at the East India Docks. Instanter she hurried by train all night to London. Taking the precaution of at once consulting Dr. Forbes Winslow under the circumstances, she accompanied him without a moment's delay to the East India Docks, and there accordingly, on the 20th of November, they found my poor boy (if I may still so call him) most securely fettered in his cabin. It does not seem that either captain or surgeon were on board at the time. "The whole of the people" (my sister observes) "had left, with the exception of the Custom-house officer and one or two of the sailors. We found poor George, as represented, in confinement, in a cabin on deck." His confinement had consisted in his having been securely fettered hand and foot, with a prison belt round his body, besides, from the 5th of September till that time—seventy-six days—without relaxation, save through the humanity of a fellow passenger, the Rev. Mr. Wayne, who in the mornings would often loosen his hands, notwithstanding the remonstrance of the captain against such indulgence of sympathetic feeling.

Although, on being thus found by his aunt, George seemed subdued and rational enough, yet, from the representations made to her, she did not consider herself justified in acting otherwise than in placing the prisoner, as a patient, under the care of Dr. Winslow. Thus, by the captain and surgeon of the Waterloo has my son been delivered over to my relations in Great Britain to be dealt with as a madman!

These are the naked facts of the case. Now, as to the reason why I should deem it my duty to give these facts the utmost possible publicity.

From my knowledge of my son's character from his birth—whatsoever may have been his conduct on board notwithstanding—I declare him not be of unsound mind, in any sense of the expression—far less to be a violent and dangerous madman:—unless, indeed (and herein to him and to my family may consist the diabolical and irreparable iniquity of the whole proceeding) he may have been actually driven into a state of insanity by the brutal conduct of his jailers. I therefore believe that in this cruel affair the captain and surgeon of the Waterloo have committed one of the grossest and most brutal of outrages possible within the pale of civilised intercourse. My interests and feelings, as an individual, suffer grievously enough under the circumstances, and, from the nature of the outrage, I fear that I can have no legal redress. Nay, the possible result may be such as to admit of no reparation. Yet, for the sake of social rectitude, such delinquencies ought to be dealt with publicly. And it appears to me to be a legitimate mode of dealing with culprits of such a class to endeavour to bring to bear effectively on their future the condemnatory sentiments of respectable society. What is the case of my son under these sad circumstances may be that of any equally inexperienced and unsophisticated son of this soil, who may, under apparently respectable and friendly guardianship, have been sanguinely sent as passenger to the mother-country, specifically with the view of reaping the advantages of the higher civilisation of Europe, and returning in possession of greater consequent ability to advance the interests of his native land. What is now the case with me, in this brutal and cruel proceeding, may be the case with any parent in the colony similarly situated, who may know the value of London experience as compared with that of our bush, and who—after a long life of untiring, honest, independent, and unobtrusive usefulness, and in the teeth of social drawbacks moreover of peculiar fatality—may say yet managed to save means sufficient to place some of his children within a sphere where such experience may be best acquired. Therefore it is that I deem it right to make this case of my son and of myself a matter of public notoriety. I may not better either him or myself by so doing. But, I say, nevertheless, reap thence for myself some share of such high-minded gratification as is inseparable from consciously promoting, under any circumstances, the social welfare of my fellow colonists.

That my son must have been guilty of something exceedingly blameable, I am, of course, led to conjecture, although I have yet to learn the particulars of his conduct in this respect. In the estimation of the captain, he must, I dare say, have outraged quarter-deck discipline in some heinous shape or other. His fault, whatever it may have been, I have no wish to exculpate. Nay, for any such delinquency on his part, I should have felt grateful to learn that he had been made by the captain to render adequate atonement; and even that he had been coerced into rectitude—if to that end coercion had been necessary. But that the skipper of a merchant vessel, under his irresponsible authority as captain, should dare to place a passenger in fetters, should keep him in fetters, bound hand and foot, on the plea of insanity, for seventy-six days, and then have him handed over to his unconscious friends at the antipodes as a violent lunatic—this seems to me a stretch of arbitrary power far beyond the tolerance of social supervision. To me, as a member of general society, and more especially as a mover in respectable life, there seems in this brutal affair crime of greater outrage even than that involved in the late charge against Crawford and Charles, the captain and mate of the Norna. Indeed your opening remark in reference to the convicts in the Norna case is most appropriately applicable to the corresponding culprits on board the Waterloo. With regard to their conduct, in the case of my son, I feel "no difficulty in discerning grounds for condemnation, nor in justifying the utmost detestation of the men and their conduct; but the difficulty is to know under what precise category their crime should be placed, and what share their joint conduct had in producing the melancholy result."

As a means of allowing you to judge, in some degree, of the character of my son before he left Sydney harbour, I enclose a correct copy of his last letter to me before the Waterloo weighed anchor; with my assurance that the sentiments and style of the letter are in accordance with the whole tenor of his antecedent life.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY CARMICHAEL, LL.D.

Porphyry, Seaham, February 9.

(Copy.)
Ship Waterloo, Sydney Harbour,
5th July, 1860.

My dear Father,—I have delayed writing to you till the latest moment, that I might give you an account of how I stand upon leaving, although I might have given you a note a day or two ago. I came on board with Gavin (a) last night, about nine o'clock, and the vessel is to leave port to-day. I slept on board the night before, but hearing that the vessel wasn't going to sail that day I went on shore again in the morning.

I was sorry to hear of Sarah's (b) severe illness on going on shore yesterday morning. I wish I had seen her again before leaving. She was very kind to me, and I have but ill requited her kindness. If I had been more confidential to her, and more brotherly, I am satisfied that her health would not have suffered so much. She had a sort of charge over me, which she has faithfully fulfilled (c). The only way I can return this is by doing the like for her children (d) as far as circumstances will allow. I hope I shall be spared to do so. We must hope for the best however, and we may all meet again under better circumstances. Henny (e) too has done more for me than a sister could be expected to do under any circumstances whatever. I hope she will guard her health well. She needs to do so. Gavin will soon be at home now, and then you and her (f) will have more leisure time.

And now about myself. I shall study with the doctor when I get an opportunity, and spend a good deal of time in reading on board. My cabin is all right except a side board to my berth, which the carpenter omitted to put in. This, however, may not cause me any serious inconvenience—only a roll out of my berth now and then when it is rough. Of the passengers I know little as yet, only a Mr. Cousins I have spoken to who seems to be very agreeable in his manners at all events, and a Mr. Eaden I met yesterday when calling at Mrs. Drew's. I expect to get a letter from you upon my arrival in London. I will write to you as soon as I arrive there, and now farewell.

Your affectionate son,
(Signed) GEORGE G. CARMICHAEL.

(a). His elder brother.
(b). His elder sister, whose illness proved fatal.
(c). Referring to suggestions made by his mother before her death.
(d). His elder sister had then two children. The younger of the two died suddenly, shortly after the death of its mother.
(e). His surviving sister.
(f). (Sic) should be she of course.

THE UNEMPLOYED AND THEIR ALLEGED DISTRESS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have read with every attention your observations on the alleged distress of the unemployed; and although no person would lament more than myself the existence amongst them of real suffering, I think that an examination of the question may go a long way to prove that the alleged distress arises very mainly from the obstinate maintenance of an unreasonably high rate of wages.

My view is, I feel well persuaded, likely to be unpopular with the working classes; but any consideration of that kind should not deter me from placing it before you as clearly as I can.

Let us, then, examine and compare the rate of wages and cost of subsistence respectively prevailing in this colony and in England.

The wages of domestic servants—by which I mean those servants, both male and female, who are boarded and lodged by their employers—are notoriously very much higher in the colony than they are in England. There is no reason whatever why this should be the case, seeing that clothing and all other necessaries, not provided by the employer, are as cheap in the colony as they are in England, or probably cheaper.

For those servants, mechanics, and others who receive money wages only, but find everything for themselves, the wages are also very much higher here than in England; but we must then compare the relative prices of subsistence in the colony and in England. House rent in the colony is unquestionably higher here than in England; but on the other hand, meat is much cheaper, whilst bread, clothing, and all other necessaries (except, perhaps, fuel) are no dearer. The balance of extra expense, therefore, to the servant, arises in rent; and unless the landlords can be brought to lower their rents to the standard prevailing before the gold discovery, the servant may very justly expect a rate of wages to enable him to meet this additional expense.

Labour is but a commodity which should rise or fall in price somewhat in proportion to the demand and supply.

At the period of the gold discovery, when so many were drawn away from settled employments, it was not unreasonable that those remaining behind, in limited numbers, should obtain for their services a higher remuneration; but now, when numbers are said to be unemployed and severely distressed, ought not the price of labour to come down with the redundant supply? With the cost of subsistence as it is, I really must doubt whether the question should not arise before we compassionate the condition of the unemployed, "Are they willing to accept employment at a reduced, but quite reasonable rate of wages, such as, or even a shade higher than the prevailing rate at which the most respectable are contented to work in England?"

For my part, I view the question of reduced wages as one likely, more than any other, except a copious return to immigration, to improve the condition and promote the true happiness of the working classes.

Works of all kinds are now in abeyance, and domestic service greatly limited, almost entirely owing to the ruinous and forbidding price at which labour can be obtained.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
PATRIOT.

JUNIUS' LETTER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—With reference to the letter in Friday's Herald, signed "Junius," I beg leave to say a few words. I have had the misfortune to live for years in a late hour house, and have felt deeply the loss of my evenings, and know many who hail with delight the prospect of early hours, which will give an opportunity for improving the mind. I would just ask "Junius" if he ever lived in a nine o'clock house, and what time he found for intellectual pursuits? I fear very little, and perhaps that is the cause of his having such narrow-minded views on a subject that bears much on the command, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." It is fortunate for the young men of Sydney that there are few of "Junius'" stamp in this city. The self-denying and noble efforts now making by all the respectable shopkeepers of Sydney to stop the late hour system is a proof of this; and I will do them the justice to suppose that this letter emanated from a late hour shopkeeper, to whom it is of no consequence whether the young men of Sydney increase in intellectual knowledge or not, so that he makes money, and gets off his inferior goods by gaslight. I do trust the ladies of Sydney will take a different view of the case, and patronise only those shops that close early. I would not encroach on your valuable space, but the boon of early hours is worth fighting for; it will enable many to go to the theatre it is true, but they would go late if they could not go early. On the other hand, it will give others a chance to attend those public meetings and places of worship who have a mind to—and the married men to enjoy the society of home that by the late hour system is denied them.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, as you have given space for "Junius" letter, you will insert this in your next issue,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A DRAPER.

GOVERNMENT CLERK POLITENESS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I had occasion to-day to call at the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint for a small parcel of gold (having only just recovered from a short but severe attack of illness). After waiting some time I politely requested one of the gentlemen "to be a little nimble, as I am not very well" (these are my exact words), when he retired to his desk, or sanctum, and thus expressed himself to his confrere, "I say, did you hear the Jew fellow tell me to be nimble?" and after waiting some time I had to leave the office and send one of my warehousemen for the parcel.

Now, Sir, in thus exposing the want of courtesy in this a public office, I trust that the same will meet the consideration of the head of this department, so that we men of business may not lose our time, or be subjected to the insolence of his subordinates.

I am, Sir, &c.,
HENRY COHEN.

402, George-street, Sydney.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I am induced through the medium of the Press to give a caution to parties visiting the watering places in the neighbourhood of Little Manly, commonly known as "Collin's Flat," not to stray from the track that leads from the "wharf," otherwise they may not possess the same physical strength of mind as the person did, who killed the monster snake a short time since in his rambles through the bush adjacent thereto. I do this for a public good, and hope it may act as a caution to frequenters of this new and unlocated spot.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
SPECTATOR.

"OPEN THE LANDS." CUI BONO?

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—While so much stress is laid upon what is called "opening the waste lands of the colony," the means of communication therewith must not be lost sight of. It would be a ruinous speculation for an immigrant to have an assignment of land made to him, even presuming that he had the means of paying for, enclosing and cultivating it, if when he had raised crops he was unable to send them to market. If he had a thousand acres allotted to him, without such means he could only provide for the wants of his family and dependents; the overplus might indeed be appropriated to feeding stock, but here again he would be baffled unless he could send his stock to market. To make land and labour available good roads are indispensable. If railways, on the system already commenced, are too expensive to be carried out to the required extent, tram-roads for horse traction must be substituted, and there is abundance of durable wood in the colony which might be advantageously used for such purpose.

It is an established fact that the railroads already in operation have had the effect of causing an increased supply of garden and farm produce to the Sydney and other markets, as I said, years ago, through the medium of your columns, would be the case. I asserted, from established data, that every mile of railway would enable growers on and near the line to sell their produce, which, without such facilities, would be left to rot in their yards: the result has proved my assertion to be correct, though only about fifty-four miles of railway have as yet been made. The true policy of the Government is to push on the formation of railways and tramroads in every direction, at whatever cost: it is only sowing seed for a rich harvest. Without efficient means of intercommunication, land bills will be mere waste paper.

Abuse the squatters as you will, they are the men who have raised the colony to its present eminence as an exporting country, in spite of all the obstacles thrown in their way by bad roads or no roads. Why have not large tracts of land been appropriated to the raising of cereal products? It would be an insult to common sense to volunteer an answer, which cannot but force itself on the mind of every rational man, unless he is one of the dominant class—a party bent upon the downfall of the pastoral interest, at whatever risk. What care they if the best interests of the colony suffer, provided they can keep up a revolutionary ascendancy!

JOHN BULL.

Sydney, February 13.

THE CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The public, with hundred tongues, demanded the appointment of a stipendiary magistrate as judge of the Sydney Central Police Court, and Mr. Cowper (who had abandoned that department of the administration of justice to illiterate persons—some folks spitefully say, by way of rewarding them for their activity as party electioneering agents, and others, more charitably disposed towards the hon. Secretary, give him credit for an earnest desire to economise the public funds,) appointed a police magistrate. Captain Scott was the man of his choice; and the public, though very little acquainted with the appointee, were thankful for the change, and hoped for the best. They thought none the less of him because he eschewed the disgusting airs and positive terms in which the ex publicans, grog-sellers, fleshers, &c., delivered themselves of their ignorance on the judgment seat. People were hopeful that Captain Scott, though evidently not "up" in police law, would in a short time be found to be the right man for the place—or, at all events, that although not now as fast at the business, a little experience on the Bench would render him as effective a P.M. as the paltry salary—paltry, I mean, in comparison with the power for good or for evil placed in his hands; for where great responsibility is imposed, it should be accompanied with a proportionate remuneration—would procure. Some time has since elapsed, and people begin to doubt, and some to complain. Captain Scott, it is said, is generally the sitting magistrate on opening of the Court, but no sooner do a couple of the "unpaid" make their appearance on the Bench than, instead of keeping the management of the Court and the conduct of the business in his own hands, he retires, and the public are as little protected as ever. If Captain Scott has not ascertained the grounds on which the demand for a paid magistrate was made, he must have closed both his eyes and his ears. Had he not by this time heard that the men who are most prodigal of their advice and assistance—perhaps unasked—certainly sometimes mischievous—are those of whose incapability (if nothing worse) the public most complain, and of whom they are most suspicious? Has he not observed that some magistrates make frequent appearances on the bench, at times when they are neither expected nor required; that inquiries are made if this person or that has a case on the paper; that they are uneasy until it be called on; and that then a painful suspicion is forced upon the Court that the case was tried outside, and nothing remained but to deliver the judgment from the bench. If such things be no one ought to know them better than the Chief Magistrate of the Court in which they exist; and if so he will not be surprised to learn that the public are dissatisfied, and hope for a change.

February 8.

NEMO.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	191	12	7
Gin	294	5	10
Rum	111	0	0
Perfumed spirits	4	17	6
Wine	119	16	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in bottle)	1	11	8
Tobacco and snuff	367	18	6
Tea	188	17	0
Coffee and chicory	9	9	0
Sugar refined	33	6	8
Total	1232	9	8

From Tasmania we have papers to the 9th instant. The Mercury of the 8th gives the following report of the Hobart Town markets:—

Scarcely anything was doing to-day, many of the business establishments having closed at an early hour in consequence of the races. The Melbourne news is not of a character to produce any change in the wheat and flour market, so that prices remain without alteration.

Brent and Westbrook report their sale at Melton Mowbray on the 6th instant to have been well attended, the competition brisk, and nearly the whole of the stock, of which there was a large quantity (including upwards of 1000 sheep) moved off at satisfactory rates. The prices were as follows: Store ewes, 2 tooth, 8s 3d to 8s 9d; ditto, 4 and 6 tooth, 9s; ditto, full mouthed, 5s to 5s 6d; fat ditto, 9s 3d; ewes in lamb, 6s; store lambs, 5s 9d; ditto, in wool, 7s; fat ditto, 9s; store wethers, a superior lot, 12s; ditto, 4 and 6 tooth, 1s 9d, 9s 3d, and 10s; fat ditto, 13s 3d to 16s 9d; rams, 13s 3d to 20s; mixed lot of ordinary, 17s 6d per head; bullocks, £10 12s 6d per pair; cows, £3 7s 6d to £6 6s; heifers, 40s. They sold also at the Slaughter Yards, yesterday, 25 head colonial cattle, at an average of £10 14s per head.

The Launceston Examiner of the 7th February says:—

Prices have undergone no change since our last as the last steamer brought the intelligence that there was no alteration in the grain market in Melbourne; we therefore quote as in our last issue—Flour £17 for quantity with a good demand; old wheat sells readily at 7s., and several parcels of new wheat have gone off at 6s; oats remain at 3s 3d, and some dealers refuse to give more than 3s; hay (old and new) £4; potatoes, £5, bags in, but will in all probability be lower in a few days.

MELBOURNE STOCK MARKET.

[W. E. AND A. S. KING.]

Melbourne, February 8.

WE report the supply of fat stock to have been fully equal to the demand. At the beginning of the week a great deficiency was anticipated, and on Monday a slight advance on last week's rates was obtained. Towards the end of the week a number of paddock fattened cattle were brought forward sufficient to meet the demand, and although two lots realised advanced rates in consequence of their extraordinary prime quality, no general improvement can be reported on prices since Monday. On Monday, Beattie's prime paddock cattle realised—16 bullocks, £5 5s to £5 10s, averaging £5 8s 1d; 20 cows, £5 5s to £7, averaging £6 2s. We sold 247 head of fair cattle from the Lachlan. 137 bullocks, £3 5s to £8 15s, average £5 10s; 110 cows, £3 5s to £7, average £5 4s 4d; 2 pens paddock cattle, at £3 5s. On Tuesday Barber's lot were sold: 125 bullocks, £2 12s to £3 2s 6d, average £2 12s 6d; 127 cows, £1 15s. to £3 1s, average £2 4s 9d. Brock's paddock cattle: 42 heifers, £3 10s to £5 15s, average £4 3s 3d. Green's paddock Cattle. Prime—55 bullocks, £5 17s 6d to £7 5s, averaging £6 8s 6d; 24 cows, £4 5s to £4 15s, averaging £4 8s 4d. Small lot from Upper Yarra, averaged £7 8s 5d. Clarke's paddock cattle, from Bacchus Marsh of very fine quality; 42 bullocks, £7 5s to £10 10s, averaging £8 13s 3d.

Calves.—This market has been fully supplied, and low rates had to be submitted to. Best quality, 40s. to 50s., second ditto, 30s to 30s.

The sheep market has been fully supplied, the quality generally not so good as last week. Best wethers sold at 11s to 13s.

Store Stock.—But little doing under this head. Many enquiries for large lots of breeding ewes, with but few to meet the demand.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

(From the Argus, February 7.)

THE MILLS.—Demand has been limited to the town trade, and inquiry consequently light. Quotations, however, are unaltered, and mill prices continue as follow:—Fine flour, £17 per ton; Haxall and Gallego, 46s per barrel; oatmeal, £25 per ton; bran, 1s 3d per bushel. Wheat purchased at from 7s to 7s 7d per bushel.

Retail Markets.—Butchers' Meat: Beef 3d to 4d per lb., mutton 3d to 4d ditto, veal 6d to 9d ditto, pork 9d to 10d ditto. Poultry: Turkeys 18s to 30s each, geese 14s to 17s per pair, ducks 7s 6d to 10s ditto, fowls 7s to 9s ditto, rabbits 4s to 4s 6d per brace, butter, fresh, 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb.; eggs 2s 6d to 3s per dozen, milk 10d per quart, bread 7½d to 8½d the 4 lb. loaf.

Hay Market.—Messrs. Butler and Moss report that "The supplies sent in consist chiefly of stained and inferior descriptions, which are very unsaleable even at low prices. The comparatively few loads of good hay coming forward are readily bought up. Best hay finds ready purchasers at from £7 10s to £8 per ton; inferior sorts are moved off at from £4 per ton and upwards." Mr. James Fenton reports:—"Our business has been of the most unsettled character as regards either prices or sales. This day, however, the market has been cleared of all sorts, at all prices, from £3 to £9; straw, £3 to £3 10s."

Wool, Tallow, &c.—The wool season being nearly concluded, transactions are of course of limited extent, and the comparatively few lots remaining unsold are held until receipt of advices by the next mail. In hides and tallow but little is doing, and prices are unaltered.

INCENDIARISM.—On Thursday evening last, about nine o'clock, a report reached town from Mr. Warburton of a fire having taken place near his residence, at Oakfield. The flames were distinctly visible from all parts of the town, and arose from three large haystacks on the farm of Mr. Walsh, the poundkeeper, occupied by his son-in-law, Malachi Donohoe. The property had been recently sold under distress warrant for rent, and the purchasers, Messrs. Walker, Hughson, and Swords, were prepared to remove the hay on the day following this calamity. There appears to be no doubt of the fire being an act of an incendiary; but what motive of malice or revenge could be entertained against the purchasers it is difficult to understand. Donohoe has been arrested on suspicion, and the police are making active enquiries to discover the real perpetrator of this vile and cowardly outrage. Much sympathy is felt for the losers of this property, estimated at sixty tons, and a corresponding amount of indignation against the guilty parties, whoever they may be.—Mudgee Newspaper.

THUNDERSTORM AND THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—On Wednesday evening, between six and seven o'clock, at which period a thunderstorm was passing over Newcastle, the lightning entered the telegraph office, and slightly damaged one of the instruments, a lightning conductor, causing two of the metal plates to be welded together. A loud report, as from a pistol, was heard by parties in the vicinity of the office about the time the occurrence is supposed to have taken place, and it was fortunate that no further injury was done to the apparatus or the office. Along the line, near Minmi, considerable damage had been done to the poles, four or five of them having been struck by the electric fluid—two of the poles being split from top to bottom, the others being splintered, but not entirely destroyed. We hear also that, on the same evening, at the Morpeth office, considerably more damage was done by the electric fluid having fused one of the instruments (a relay) so as to render it necessary for the clerk to obtain a fresh instrument from the Maitland office until his own shall have been repaired. It appears to be customary with the station master at Newcastle, to throw his instrument out of gear, and to connect the line and the earth wires on leaving for the night, so that in the event of the lightning striking the line it would be conveyed direct to the earth; but in the present instance, having to return to the office again for business, the usual precaution had been omitted.—Newcastle Chronicle.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—A fearful accident occurred on Monday to a fine young man named Patrick Phelan, who has for a short time been in occupation of Mr. M'Donald's farm, on the South Park Road. It appears that Phelan and his brother were harnessing a horse to a plough; both were standing at the animal's head, when, it was supposed its neck was accidentally touched with a rope. The horse backed, and, striking his leg against the swingle tree, became frightened, and made a violent plunge forward, carrying the men with him. Patrick Phelan unfortunately tripped and fell, and scarcely had he done so when the point of the ploughshare entered his right side, and buried itself up to the coulter. Phelan's brother kept his hold and his footing for a short distance, but then he also fell. He fell, however, in a hollow, and the plough, dragged rapidly forward by the startled horse, glanced from the protecting earth and passed over his body, so that he escaped providentially with but a few bruises and was able to go to the assistance of his brother. Dr. Wigan, who was sent for, found that the iron had penetrated to a depth of about seven inches, passing through the liver and into the lung, leaving a ghastly wound, through which the breathing from the lungs was distinctly audible. In order that the sufferer might have every care and attention, he was removed to the hospital, where he lies in a very precarious condition.—Maitland Mercury.

LAND SALE AT ALBURY.—A sale of several portions of land at Quat Quatta, Howlong, and in the town of Albury, was held on the 5th instant. There were a large number of persons in attendance, and the biddings for some of the lots were very spirited. The upset price of all the country lots was £1 per acre. The following lots situated at Quat Quatta, were purchased by Mr. Thomas Monahan by his agent: Lot 1, 231 acres, £1 15s per acre; 2, 245, £1 1s per a.; 3, 114, £1 12s per a.; 4, 133 a., £1 per a.; 5, 120 a., £1 per a.; 9, 259 a., 2 perches, £1 per a.; 10, 100 a., £1 per a.; 11, 115 a., £1 per a.; 12, 109 a., £1 5s. per a.; 15, 136 a. 1 perch, £1 per a.; 17, 274 a., £1 per a.; 18, 135 a. 3 perches, £1 7, 200 a., £1 per a., Mr. Kerwyn; 19, 232 a., £2 6s. per a., Mrs. Lester; 20, 268 a., £3 per a., Mrs. Lester; 21, 287 a., £3 per a., Mrs. Lester; 22, 333 a., £2 per acre, Mrs. Lester; 23, 133 a., £2 1s. per a., Mrs Lester; 24, 50 a., £1 per a., Wyse; 25, 59 a., £1 per a., Wyse; 26, 66 a., £1 per a., Wyse; 27, 46 a., £1 6s. per a., Wyse; 28, 41 a. 1 perch, £1 13s., Wyse. The other lots were not sold. Five of the town lots were purchased at the upset price; four by Mr. J. S. Moore; the other by Mr. Bousfield.—Albury Banner.

The Twofold Bay Observer states that an accident occurred at the residence of Mr. Henry Wren, Bega, the other day, which might have been attended with very serious, nay, fatal results. It appears that Mrs. and Miss Wren and a gentleman were sitting in the verandah, when the roof suddenly fell, prostrating the ladies and gentleman. After considerable difficulty they were extricated from their perilous position, and although severely bruised, were not seriously injured.

EXTRAORDINARY SAFE.—Messrs. Milner and Sons, of Liverpool, have just completed an extraordinary specimen of their manufacture, in the shape of a monster fire and thief proof safe, destined for the use of a banking-house abroad. This massive iron chest if such a term is not altogether inapplicable in dealing with such proportions—surpasses anything of the kind ever previously manufactured. Indeed, the structure, as it now stands set up in one of the great workshops at the factory, resembles an iron house, and is, in fact, very much larger than many ordinary labourers' cottages. It stands 10½ feet clear in height, has a frontage of 13 feet, and runs 19 feet in depth from front to back. In the centre of the front of the safe are a couple of heavy folding doors, opening outwards, and recessed inwards another similar pair of folding doors, thus forming a double entrance to what is termed the "outer room." Stepping into this room, the visitor is confronted by a solid wall of iron, fitted with a third pair of folding doors, which gives access to the bullion chamber," a rather commodious apartment, which might almost serve the purposes of a bank parlour, being twelve feet wide by ten feet, and upwards of ten feet in height. In this inner sanctum will be deposited the most valuable deeds and gold coin, which it is presumed will be as safe here as human foresight can make them. Fire and thieves are alike defied. The outer walls of the safe are constructed of forty-five great iron slabs, half an inch in thickness, ten feet six inches high, and two feet six inches broad. A hollow space of one and a half inch intervenes between the outer and inner walls. The "inner walls," while adding to the strength of the safe, give it the quality of resisting fire, for they consist of a series of thirty chambers, constructed in the manner common to all Messrs. Milners' safes, and fitted with the composition which keeps the interior of the safe cool while its exterior may be exposed to fiercest conflagration. These chambers, or inner walls, are four and a half inches in thickness, and the "roof" of the safe is of similar construction. The same precautions against fire are not necessary with regard to the flooring, which will rest eventually on a stone slab; but in order to knit the framework of this remarkable edifice together, and give it proportionate strength, the floor consists of two thicknesses of iron plates. Both the outer walls and the fire chambers are put together with angle-iron bars and plates and plate bars, fixed and riveted so as to afford the utmost possible strength. The total weight of the safe, as it stands on the floor of the work-shop, is about forty tons; and when we state that the greatest safe which has ever been constructed on the premises before weighed but ten tons, a comparative idea of the step which has been taken in advance of everything of the kind that has gone before is at once gained. The cost will be about £1200.—Liverpool Courier.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. J. G. RAPHAEL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased daughter, Mrs. CAROLINE SARAH PARIS, late of Ipswich, Queensland, to move from his residence, Kent and Margaret streets, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock precisely. No circulars issued.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Captain THOMAS LAKE, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed brother GEORGE. The procession to move from his late residence, North Shore, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 3 o'clock precisely. RICHARD HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, also South Head Road.

A COMFORTABLY furnished BEDROOM to LET, with or without board, 188, Prince-st., Church-hill.

APARTMENTS, with Board—Party select and terms moderate. Apply to Mr. WAUGH, stationer.

APARTMENTS to LET; rent low. Mrs BENNETT, 98 Market-street, near Castlereagh-street.

APARTMENTS Furnished, or Board and Residence, delightfully situated. 65, Botany-st., Surry Hills.

A FRONT FURNISHED BEDROOM VACANT, suitable for a married couple, at 128, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street.

BOARD and Residence.—VACANCIES for two gentlemen, at No. 6, Burdekin-terrace, Hyde Park.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—A few Vacancies, Miss DIGAN'S, 1?6, Prince-street. Terms moderate.

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS.—To LET, on 21 years' leases, at low ground rents, large and well situated allotments on the Botany Road, Chippendale, adjoining the Tollbar. Apply to Mr. CAHILL, Emily Cottage, Botany Road.

ERSKINE VILLA, NEWTOWN.—TO LET, this commodious family residence of nine rooms, with cellarage, kitchen, and out offices, complete; a flower and vegetable garden, with nearly eight acres of fine grass paddocks, well supplied with water. For particulars apply to Mr. EADY, York-street, Sydney.

CHEAP Furnished LODGING, 282, Riley-street, third house from Albion-street, with balcony.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with separate board if required, at No. 2, O'Connell-street.

HOUSES to LET. Apply D. and S. M. LEVI, Fancy Warehouse, 237, Pitt street.

OFFICES TO LET, first floor, at TAKKING'S Toy Warehouse. 350, George-street.

OFFICES to LET, large and commodious. Apply FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, auctioneers, 309, George-street.

RICHMOND.—TO LET, a very superior COTTAGE, containing six rooms, servant's room and kitchen under same roof; about half an acre of ground, garden, coachhouse, and stabling for five horses, having a splendid view of the Curragong. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned. SLOPER COX.

TO CABMEN and others.—To LET, COACH-HOUSE and STABLING, at Woolpack, Sussex-street.

TO LET, the First and Second Floor, No. 25, Hunter-street. Private entrance.

TO LET, Furnished, the Principal Part of a HOUSE; separate kitchen. 119, Prince-street.

TO LET, a Furnished BEDROOM; partial board, if required. 49, Clarence-st., facing St. Philip's Church.

TO LET, one or two unfurnished ROOMS, with use of kitchen if required. Apply at 40, Upper Fort-street, near Flagstaff.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Gilchrist's-buildings, Margaret-street, lately occupied by the Northern Assurance Company. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO LET, in Bligh-street, a large STORE, and extensive Cellarage, either together or separately. Rent low. Apply to the Secretary, Union Club.

TO LET, with immediate possession, two newly-erected commodious HOUSES and SHOPS, in Bridge-street. D. COOPER and CO.

TWO RESPECTABLE young MEN can be accommodated with comfortable LODGINGS, with or without board, by applying at No. 5, Union-street.

TO LET, a large and newly erected HOUSE, corner Wynyard-square and Margaret-street. D. COOPER and CO., agents for Moses Joseph.

TO LET, No. 191, Premier-terrace, William-street. Apply, 234, Clarence-street South, next Freemason's Hall.

TO BE LET, SHOP with plate-glass front, and dwelling, William-street, Woolloomooloo. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange corner.

TO LET, those central Business PREMISES, 341, George-street. Apply to A. and S. A. LEVY, 308, George-street.

TO BE LET, Furnished, Chestnut House, near Dawes' Battery. Possession 1st March. Apply to Mr. T. B. DEARIN, Baptist-street, Surry Hills.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE occupied by the undersigned, No. 181, Macquarie-street. For particulars apply on the premises. H. H. BROWNE.

TO LET, the DUBLIN TAVERN, Botany Road. Apply to THOMAS SERKITT, present occupant, or to R. JOY, Terminus Hotel, Botany Road.

TO LET, the HOUSE 227, Kent-street North. Hall, verandah, five rooms, yard, water. Rent, £60 per annum.

TO LET, a genteel COTTAGE, Camden-terrace, Newtown; rent, £52 Apply JOY and CO., Circular Quay.

TO LET, on LEASE, a HOUSE and GROUND, in William-street, Woolloomooloo, fit for any business. For particulars, enquire at 103, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO BE LET, FARMS on the estate of Glenmore, Mulgoa Valley, four miles from Penrith; fit, more especially for dairymen or butchers. Immediate application to be made to Mr. JAMES F. RILEY, on the estate.

TO LET, at Snail's Bay, a commodious HOUSE, with bath-house and garden, five minutes' walk from the Dry Dock, to which steamers run hourly. Rent moderate. S. GOOLD, Pitt-street; or Mr. RAMSAY, Balmain.

TO LET, in Johnson-street, Glebe, next stone COTTAGES, of three rooms, with city water laid on, rent 7s per week. Apply to Mrs. FISHER, on the premises, or to Dr. M'PHEE, Brickfield-hill.

TO LET, a HOUSE in Forbes-street, commanding a fine view of the Bay; seven rooms and kitchen, bathroom, &c. Apply to W. HARMER, 15, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

TO LET, COTTAGE, in Elizabeth-street, adjoining the offices of the undersigned; five rooms, detached kitchen, &c. Apply to ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK.

TO LET, a three-floor STORE, now in the occupation of Messrs. Saddington and Co., Wynyard-lane. Possession can be had on the 1st March. Apply to SAMUEL DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market streets.

TO LET, in the best part of George-street, a HOUSE and SHOP, plate glass front, &c., to be LET, cheap, suitable for any business requiring a really good stand, at a low rental, for which early application is necessary, to B. M. J., Herald Office.

TO LET, in Cumberland-street, two doors from Church-hill, a cheap and comfortable 7-roomed HOUSE, modernised and newly painted; large yard, water. Suitable for a respectable family, will be let for a term; a bargain.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To LET, at Randwick, six ACRES of GROUND, well suited for a market garden. It is already trenched, and under cultivation. To an industrious man the rent will be nominal. Apply to Mr. M. GUILFOYLE, Double Bay.

TO LET, those extensive and first-class PREMISES, 229, George-street, opposite Bridge-street, long established in the wholesale wine, spirit, and shipping trade; immediate possession can be given. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, first-class HOUSE and grounds in the neighbourhood of Potts' Point, not yet completed. For a good and permanent tenant, any reasonable alterations or additions will be made according to his or her own taste. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange corner.

TO BE LET, on the highest part of Woolloomooloo, a capital FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing about eight rooms. Under the peculiar circumstances will be let at a reduced rent. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

TO BE LET.—WATERSIDE RESIDENCE on the east side of the city, with extensive garden. This class of house and grounds, and in this situation, is rarely to be met with; early application is therefore recommended. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner. ☞ Tenants seeking houses, &c., assisted without expense.

TEMPE HOUSE and grounds, thoroughly repaired and ready for immediate occupation. As a private residence it is most desirable in every particular, but it offers unrivalled attractions as a place of public resort. Is accessible by 'bus any hour in the day. W. P. WOOLCOTT, Exchange-corner.

TO LET, WILLOW HOUSE, Kent-street South, contains seven rooms and kitchen, with two large cellars, well flagged, and water laid on; suitable for a private residence or boarding house. Apply at Mr. BOWEN'S Store, Sussex-street; or to ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Queen's-place.

TO LET, those commodious STORES and OFFICES, situated in Wynyard-street, next the Bank of New South Wales, lately occupied by Kirchner and Co. The stores are in an excellent situation for business, and will contain upwards 3000 tons of goods. To be let for a term. Apply to E. MOSES, Bridge-street.

TO LET, together or separately, those extensive and commodious PREMISES, adjoining the New H. R. Company's Wharf, in Sussex-street, consisting of Wharf, Stores, Dwelling-houses, and Shops. The whole is in the best state of repair; a large portion of which is newly erected. Apply on the Premises, or at 117, Phillip-street North.

TO LET.—BLEAK HOUSE, Balmain, late residence of James Pemell, Esq., M.L.A., containing eight rooms, kitchen, store-room, servants' rooms, washing house, &c., together with the use of ladies' and gentlemen's bathing houses. The garden and grounds are tastefully laid out with the choicest fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs. This is a most delightfully-situated family residence, immediately above Crook's Ferry. Apply Mr. G. BONAMY, Crook's Wharf, Balmain.

VACANT, a large airy BEDROOM, with board, well furnished, with pleasant water view and the North Shore, for a gentleman or two friends; the house is an eligible healthful situation, ten minutes from Post Office. S. R., Herald Office.

VACANT, an airy BEDROOM, with board, in a healthy situation, for a gentleman. S. L., Herald Office.

VACANCIES at ELDER'S Temperance Boarding House, 294 and 296, Castlereagh street, near Park-street.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
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N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment in postage stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office, of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Thursday, February 14th, 1861.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7079.—VOL. XLIII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

Second Edition.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

ARRIVAL OF THE JEDDO, AT ADELAIDE.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
Thursday, 14th February, 11 a.m.

[FROM OUR ADELAIDE TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.]

The Peninsular and Oriental Companys steamship Jeddo, Captain Soames, arrived at King Georges Sound at 7 p.m. on 8th instant. Just when entering the Channel an accident happened to her machinery, and she narrowly escaped drifting on the rocks, but her machinery was again in order before the Balclutha's departure.

She left Galle on the 23rd January, 6 p.m. Captain Reid is the Admiralty agent.

Passengers—For Melbourne: Mr. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Findlay, Messrs. Williams, T. E. Brown, Betherton, and Major Siennewick. For Sydney: Sir A. Stephen, Messrs. Cooper, M'Duff, Lee, Marvin, Capron, Napier, Allison, Nagill, Colonel Ware, Major and Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Macpherson, and Dr. Illingworth.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Australian October mails were delivered in London on 15th December via Marseilles, and on 20th via Southampton.

The British Parliament opens on February 5th. Politics are very dull.

Layard is returned for Southwark.

The marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis, of Hessedarmsladt is arranged to take place early in 1862.

An association for the repeal of the Union has been formed in Dublin, but it does not meet with popular support.

At Leeds a monster meeting of the working classes in favor of reform had been held.

Mazinni has returned to London from Naples.

The winter has set in with extraordinary severity. There have been heavy snow storms in various parts of the country, and the cold has been much greater than has been experienced for many years.

OBITUARY.

Duke of Norfolk, Chevalier Bringen, Earl of Aberdeen, Marquis Dalhousie, Professor Robinson, Lord Rossmore, Sir George Carroll, Earl of Mexborough, and the Bowager Queen of Sweden, widow of Bernadotte.

Her Majesty's steamers Harrill, Mirandah, and Jason, ordered for service in Australia.

Mr. Edward Wilson brings with him on board the Jeddo, a valuable collection of animals and birds for Melbourne.

AMERICA.

The Cession movement in America has assumed a very serious character.

There has been a severe financial panic. The banks of New York, by a combination, have passed through the crisis, but nearly all the Southern Banks have suspended.

The Treasury at Washington was exhausted, and suspended payment even of official salaries.

Secretary Cobb has resigned.

The Presidential Message has satisfied no one. The prospects of the Union are altogether very gloomy.

The President's Message was delivered at Washington on 4th December. In it he suggests that the North should make concessions to the South, so as to present a breaking up of the Union.

Civil war has again broken out at Kanzas.

FRANCE.

Since M. Persigney's accession to office, great constitutional reforms are being effected in France—among these are freedom of election, liberty, and publicity of debate in the corps. Legislative freedom of men travelling in France.

Arrangements are being made for the prolongation of French occupation in Syria. The Porte has yielded with great reluctance.

The Empress returned to France on the 14th. During her stay in England she paid a flying visit to the Queen, at Windsor. A detachment of the French army works corps is under orders for China.

ITALY.

Francis the II. still keeps the Piedmontese at bay at Gaeta. Hitherto he has been virtually protected by Napoleon's determination not to allow Gaeta to be bombarded from the sea, the only vulnerable side, but the French squadron has received orders to retire, and leave the ex-King to his fate at Naples.

The new Government under Fornie is grappling with tremendous difficulties and discouragements, and reactionary risings in all parts of the Provinces.

The elections for the new parliament will shortly take place.

Victor Emanuel, during his recent visit to Sicily, was received with immense enthusiasm. At Naples neither he nor his Ministers are popular, chiefly owing to their shameful treatment of Garibaldi and his volunteers.

The liberal army has almost ceased to exist. The British legion too is disbanded.

Garribaldi is still at Capria, whence he has issued a proclamation, reiterating his previous programme, and demanding that the 1st of March shall find Victor Emmanuel at the head of 500,000 men for the liberation of Venetia. To avert this impending struggle the European governments are using their good offices with Austria to induce her to cede Venetia to Italy for a pecuniary compensation.

An important pamphlet advocating this course, and believed to foreshadow the Emperor Napoleon's policy has created a great sensation.

The semi-official press of Paris too, are using menacing language towards Austria.

If Francis Joseph continues inflexible, a great war in the spring is inevitable.

Hungary has been conciliated by the surrender of most of her alienated rights.

Important Ministerial changes, favourable to reform, have taken place at Vienna.

The Pope continues at Rome.

Bills in favour of annexation to Sardinia have been posted up in the city, and occasioned great excitement.

A widely ramified reactionary conspiracy, concocted at Rome and Gaeta, has been discovered.

The assassination of Victor Emmanuel was one of its objects.

England, Russia, and Prussia are reported to have proposed at Constantinople the reopening of the Conference with reference to the state of the Christians in Turkey.

In India there has been a general resistance to the Income Tax. A European regiment has been disbanded for mutiny.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City, Monday evening, December, 24th.

The growing ease in the money market having increased and the rate of discount for the best bills in the open market having fallen five per cent., or less, the directors of the Bank of England, at their weekly court on Thursday, 29th November, reduced the minimum rate of discount from six per cent. at which it was fixed on November 15, to 5 per cent. The movement was expected, and therefore produced little effect in any quarter. Since this reduction the discount market has remained tolerably easy.

The intelligence from China, that the treaty of peace has been signed, has caused English funds to improve, and consols have been as high as 93⅞, since then the market has become gradually flatter, and the limited business done has been on easier terms.

The Board of Trade returns continue to present extraordinary proofs of the growth of the commerce of Great Britain according to the figures issued for the month of October, the declared value of our exports shows an increase of £514,308, or nearly five per cent., over October 1859.

The annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company has been held. After some discussion a resolution was passed in favour of the adoption of the Directors' Report, which recommended a dividend and other payments, in all 5 per cent, making eight and a-half per cent. Since the cessation of the efflux of gold in France a heavy drain has set in on American account. There is no alarm here, however, as money is plentiful.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—New South Wales 5 per cent. 101 to 102.; South Australian 6 per cent. 108 to 110; Victoria 6 per cent., 108 to 108½.

The half-yearly dividend of the London Chartered Bank of Australia, declared a dividend on December 14th, 3½ per cent. clear of income-tax.

WOOL REPORT.

The sales closed on December 7th.

The accounts from the north report an active market for the season, with all the manufactories well employed, and operatives in full work.

There have been a few inquiries in the London market for good Sydney fleece, but the satisfactory prices ranging at the last sales for this description induces holders to quit all at these sales. The dealers in London are, therefore, without stock, the London market will be more scantily supplied with stock than at any former period—unless a large import of the new clip comes forward for the March sales.

Latest price for Consols, 92⅞ to 93.

The exports for the month still continues heavy.

In soft goods, wrought leather, shipments of beer, harness, and candles, very light.

PRODUCE MARKET.

HIDES.—Market has been very quiet, only a small part of the Australian offered was disposed of at a further reduction of 1s. 8d. per lb.

LEATHER.—Australian is still very quiet. Best, former prices are supported. Dark, a a trifle cheaper.

TALLOW.—The market has been very dull, and the trade holding off. Prices are now generally 6d. to 1s. per cwt. under last month.

OILS.—Linseed has been dull, the price is now 29s. on the spot.

WHALEBONE, ex Centurion, from Sydney, sold at £385 per ton.

METALS.—The iron market remains dull. Burra Burra Copper is held for £104 per ton.

SPIRITS.—Business done moderate, all descriptions. [illegible]

SUGAR market dull, and decline from 1s. to 2s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—Good and fine ordinary selling at 64s.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Suffolk, Damascus, Anglesea, Hollinside, Ocean Monarch.

DEPARTURES.

For Melbourne: Indiana, Maid of Tyne, Donald Mc'Kay, Ascendant, Exodus, Dover Castle, and H. M. S. Harrier.

For Sydney: Granite City, Ellen Wallis, John Banks, Liberator, Queen Bee, Akbar Phœnician.

CALCUTTA.

Friday, 11th January, 1861.

Exchange on London for first-class credits at 6 months, was 2 shillings and 3 half-pence. Buyers on Calcutta and Bombay, 99. Freight to London dead weight 3 to 3.5, and on jute 315 and 0 to 316 and 6, seeds 312-6.

The 57th Regiment have sailed from Bombay, in the ships Star Qu and Castilian, for New Zealand.

The New Zealand colonists now in the United Kingdom are about to form themselves into a committee to collect subscriptions on behalf of the unfortunate settlers of Taranaki, who have recently lost their property. A resolution to this effect was carried at the last meeting of the colonists at the New Zealand colonists' rooms, London.

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA.

December 22nd, via Marseilles.

The bombardment of the city continues with increased vigour.

The Spanish Ambassador has left his place on account of it being riddled with bullets. Two officers being struck while attending near the King. New Sardinian battery can be soon evidently ready to take part in the bombardment.

A deputation has arrived here from Calabria, and has promised to raise an insurrection in favour of the King of Naples.

DECEMBER 22ND.—The news that the French squadron is about to quit Geata has caused a rise in the Neopolitan funds. A decree dated 21st instant calls out the classed of the last four years. The classes are to assemble at the end of February.

ROME, DECEMBER 22ND.—Considerable quantities of provisions are being despatched to Gaeta.

Telegraphic communication is about to reach an important development by the facilities afforded by the transmission of messages by the private telegraph company which is already established. The principal object of this company is to place telegraph wires and apparatus at the disposal of mercantile firms, or of others who have different establishments in the same town for this purpose. The company extend a rope containing a great number of insulated wires over the streets, and any one of these wires may be rented. In this manner all the stations of the City police and several commercial establishment in different parts of the city are already connected by telegraph, each firm having a separate wire exclusively at its own disposal.

The French Government have conceded to the submarine telegraph the privilege of having telegrams from India, China and Australia despatced immediately on the arrival of the steamer at Marseilles, instead of passing through the Post-office. They must in future be addressed to the Director of the Telegraph, Marseilles. The receiver's name and address to be the first words of the message, and the transmitters must furnish the names of their agents, or correspondents at Marseilles, to whom application may be made for the cost of the telegram.

TOM SAYERS.—The subscriptions forwarded to Bell's Life Office for the Ex Champion were recently handed over to the gentlemen who have consented to act as trustees in the matter, and lay out the money to the best advantage for Sayers during his life, and his children after him. The money which amounts to the sum of £2814 will be so secured that it cannot be toushed by Tom's creditors nor will he be able to assign away or anticipate the income arising from it. It is expressly provided that in the event of his again entering the ring the trustees shall at once devote the whole amount for the benefit of his children.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH, Victoria v. New South Wales, will be played in the Outer Domain, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY next.
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. secretary.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—Complimentary DINNER to the MELBOURNE ELEVEN.
STEWARDS:
J. B. Darvall, Esq. — R. Driver, Esq., M.L.A.
D. [illegible], Esq. — D. S. Mitchell, Esq.
R. Jones, Esq. — J. Meillon, Esq.
Captain Ward — J. M. Leigh, Esq.
J. V. Gorman, Esq. — W. C. Curtis, Esq.
J. G. Ross, Esq. — F. H. Dangar, Esq.
William Tunks, Esq. — T. A. Fox, Esq.
J. Kinloch, Esq. — J. R. Clayton.
The dinner will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th February, at the Exchange. Tickets, one guinea each; to be had of the stewards.
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon. sec.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—VICTORIA V. NEW SOUTH WALES.
The following regulations have been adopted by the Ground Committee for the purpose of preserving order and properly conducting the match.
The ground will, by leave of the Trustees, be under the immediate control of the Intercolonial Match Committee.
The enclosed ground will be open for admissions, at half-past 10 o'clock a.m., on each day.
No person will be admitted to the enclosed ground, except by ticket.
There will be three entrances to the ground; one on the West side, immediately behind the House of Parliament, another in the centre of the enclosure, on the South side, and the third on the South-East corner.
Ladies will be admitted to the ground free.
Subscribers to the amount of half-a-guinea will be admitted to the enclosure upon showing subscription ticket.
All adult males, not subscribers to the amount of half-a-guinea, will be charged One Shilling on each day for tickets of admission.
Boys under the age of ten years will be charged Sixpence on each day for a ticket of admission.
Tickets of admission may be had at the entrances to the enclosure.
All tickets must be shown upon request of any member of the committee.
No vehicles will be allowed within the enclosure.
The space marked by flags must be always kept clear. (The committee have thought this regulation necessary for the safety of the players, the practice of leaving punch stones, &c, on the match ground being very dangerous.)
No person will be admitted to the Scorer's Tent under any pretence whatever.
No person will be admitted to the Tents of the "Elevens," unless by special invitation of the players.
A Grand Stand will be erected on the North-West Corner of the Ground. Admission as follows:—Two shillings on each day, or five shillings for the three days; children, under the age of ten years, half-price.
REFRESHMENTS, CARDS, &c.
There will be four booths and a fruit and pastry stand on the ground for the supply of refreshments.
Scoring Cards, with pencils, may be had on the ground, price six-pence, by an arrangement of the committee with Mr. R. Goggin, Canton Printing Office, who is the only person authorised to publish the same on the ground.
A Band will be in attendance during the days of the match.
For the preservation of order the ground ill be protected by police.
Any person drunk, disorderly, obstructing the committee, or otherwise breaking through any of the above regulations, will be removed from the ground.
No dogs will be allowed within the enclosure.
N.B.—The Committee particularly request that all persons will leave the ground at the close of the play on each day.
By order of the Ground Committee
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, Hon. Sec.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—SCORING CARDS, with pencils attached, to be had on the ground, price 6d. Canton Office.

SCORING CARDS, with pencils attached by a blue satin ribbon, price 6d. To be had on the cricket ground, either from the runners or at the table to the right of the Parliament Tent.

TATTERSALL'S.—On the fall of the Wicket, each man's score to be seen at Tattersall's.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET FESTIVAL.—S. CLARKE begs leave to inform the Sydney and Melbourne Cricketers, that he has pitched his wicket at his Oyster Saloon, Pitt-street, and not wishing to be bowled out by Chelmsford Natives, can supply them with a refresher of the finest Native Rock Oysters, at his select saloon, next door to the Rifle Gallery, Pitt-street.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has obtained the contract for supplying the Luncheon and Refreshments during the Cricket Match. A first-class luncheon will be provided each day.

INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH.—Cunningham's Luncheon Tent at the lower end of the ground.

LUNCHEON, first-class, at CUNNINGHAM'S, 5s. each.

ICE and ICED DRINKS at CUNNINGHAM'S Tent.

THE CRICKETERS will LUNCHEON each day at CUNNINGHAM'S Tent.

MR. GEORGE P. BARKHAUSEN announces to visitors to the Cricket Match that he has erected the Booth No. 2, where he will be prepared to supply them with Cold Luncheons, Iced Drinks, and the same class of Wines and Spirits for which his cellar has become so noted.

INTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.—The SCORE will throughout the game be posted at BARKHAUSEN'S Booth, No. 2 (lower side of the Ground), where gentlemen can throughout the day correct their cards.

CENTRAL HOUSE.—THE CRICKET SCORE.—Mr. FORSHAW begs to inform gentlemen whose business engagements may prevent their visiting the Ground, that he has made arrangements with Messrs. Greville and Bird to receive the Score, with full particulars of the progress of the game, at the fall of each wicket. The score will be open to public inspection.

A. GRIBBEN and SONS, Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers, 77 and 79, Elizabeth-street North.

ALL KINDS of Silk, Wool, Feathers, Bonnets, Dyed and Cleaned. 74, South Head Road. H. TIDSWELL.

B. BULL, Bricklayer and Plasterer.—General repairs and jobbing furnace work, whitewashing, colouring, &c., &c. All orders, &c., left at Mr. BAXTER'S, chemist, Brickfield-hill, punctually attended to. Terms moderate.

GEORGE HEATH, Dispensing Chemist (from Savory and Moore, Bond-street, London), 334, George-street.

H. S. GRENFELL, General Commission Agent, Brisbane, Queensland.

HUTCHINSON, HUNTER, and CO., Auctioneers, Stock, Station, and General Commission Agents, Rockhampton.

JONAH MULLENS, Stock and Share Broker, 133, Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.

J. HAWKESFORD, spectacle maker and working optician, 55, Hunter-st. Repairing and re-glazing.

LUNCHEONS daily, from 12 till 3 o'clock. SIMPSON'S, City Wine Vaults, George-street.

MRS. SMITH, Ladies' Nurse, REMOVED, from 46 to 56, King-street West.

MR. R. MAYNE, Solicitor, has REMOVED his Offices, to 23, Elizabeth-street, opposite Mr. Hart's.

MR. JOSEPH BURGON has REMOVED to his new house, opposite his old residence.

MOSS, Music-seller, REMOVED to 5, Hunter-street. NOTICE.—No connection with his former establishment.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Mr. J. EMANUEL, Dentist (established 1849), to the corner of Charlotte-place.

NOTICE.—A. JOSEPH, Pawnbroker and Jeweller, has REMOVED from Pitt-street to No. 4, King-street West, next to the gunmaker's.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—WARD and COULTER have removed from Victoria-street to their new stores Market Wharf, where they intend to carry on the business of Commission Agents and Produce Dealers. All orders punctually attended to.

OLIVER and CROKER, Produce Brokers, and General Commission Agents Parramatta-street.

PORTRAITS, including cases, 2s. 6d., at PICKERING'S United Volunteer Portrait Gallery, 512, Brickfield-hill.

REMOVAL.—W. BROCKLEBANK, Dispensing Chemist, to 296, George-st., opposite Margaret-st.

RAYMOND, CAMERON, and CO., Stock, Station, and General Commission Agents, Ipswich, Queensland.

RAYMOND, ROXBURGH, and Co., Stock, Station, and General Commission Agents, Sydney, New South Wales.

TURNERY of every description always on hand, and to order, of any sort or size, by steam power. Cedar boards, best Newcastle coals, and fuel of every description, at the steam works of F. W. COOK, Bathurst-street.

WM. BOLLS, importer and manufacturer of saddlery, saddlers' ironmongery, &c., wholesale and retail, 404, George-street.

PERFUMED VALENTINES.—The most elegant novelty out.—A superb variety of Valentines, from 3s. to three guineas; crinoline Valentines, real silk dresses, 1s. 6d. each; comical and quizzical Valentines, from 2d. each. J. R. CLARKE, 356, George-street.

509, BRICKFIELD-HILL.—Wanted, Volunteer Ladies and Gentlemen, to purchase Valentines, at LECKY'S Bazaar.

509, BRICKFIELD-HILL.—Valentines and Poetry Cards of every description. LECKY'S Fancy Bazaar.

FOR SALE, Dr. Harris's RESIDENCE, a comfortable house for a small family, with every convenience. Apply 89, Parramatta-street.

NOTICE.—Instead of as heretofore the Medical Gentleman connected with the Globe Dispensary will give advice gratis in the establishment every morning, from 8 to 9 o'clock.

TO CREDITORS in the Estate of the late R. G. BODE.—A second DIVIDEND in this estate of 2s. in the £ will be payable at the office of Petersen, Bosch, and Co., 16, York-street, on and after the 15th instant.
J. E. PETERSEN, trustee.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ACCOUNTS and plans of distribution, in the undermentioned cases have been lodged in the office of his Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.
DIVIDENDS will be paid to creditors at my office, 50, Wynyard-square, on and after FRIDAY, the 15th February, between 10 and 11 o'clock.
In the estate of—
CHARLES EDWARD LANGLEY, 11s. 4½d. in the £., on preferent debts
BARNABUS TURNER, 20s. in the £., on all debts proved
RICHARD M'EVOY, 6s. [illegible] in the £., on all debts proved
JOHN M'CREADY, 5s. [illegible] in the £., on preferent debts
JOSEPH CUTHBERT, 20s. in the £., on all debts proved
GEORGE OATLEY, 6s. 3 11-19d. in the £, on all debts proved
THOMAS BYRNE, 20s. in the £., on all debts proved.
ROBERT HAMILTON SEMPILL, official assignee.

A KITCHEN-MAN wanted. Mr. BURLEY, 74, King-street.

A HARDWOOD CARPENTER required. Apply 22, Upper Fort-street.

A GENERAL SERVANT wanted. Apply No. 1, Grimes-buildings, near Lower Fort-street.

A RESPECTABLE FEMALE wishes to engage with a family about to proceed to England. Address E. W., care of Mr. J. Overton, Campbell-street, Newtown.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN is desirous of a SITUATION as Clerk in an office. Address H. K., Herald Office.

A GENTLEMAN, about to proceed to Queensland, wishes to meet with a PARTNER in stocking new country. Address STOCK, Herald Office.

A GERMAN will be happy to give a moderate remuneration to any one who will instruct him in reading and writing in the English language. Address A. B. C., Post Office.

BOY WANTED. Mr. WATSON, Mob's Head-lane.

COOK, or COOK and WAITER, disengaged; no objection to the country. Address JAMES, Herald Office.

COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN required in this capacity.—Apply to Dr. WILLIAMS.

COACH-HOUSE WANTED, for a private carriage, near the Post Office. Apply to COACH, Post Office.

ENGLAND.—A respectable Female wishes an ENGAGEMENT as Nurse, or to wait on a lady, for her passage home; the highest testimonials can be given. Address A. B., Post Office.

LAW.—A Solicitor, who has had great experience in all branches of the profession, is desirous of EMPLOYMENT in the office of a Solicitor in extensive practice. Address LEGAL, Herald Office.

STILLS, for the manufacture of Rum.—Wanted, TENDERS for fifty. Apply to W. DOUGLASS.

STEAMER RAINBOW.—COOK and STEWARD Wanted, THIS MORNING, on board.

SOUR WINES WANTED.—Address, stating price, to C. F. R., Herald Office.

SOLICITORS.—Gentleman desires an ENGAGEMENT as MANAGING or ASSISTANT CLERK. F. W., Herald Office.

TO SQUATTERS in QUEENSLAND.—A highly respectable young MAN, of good connections, is desirous of acquiring experience on a station, and wishes to make an agreeable arrangement. Address MARCUS, Post Office, Sydney.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—WANTED, a respectable Man, as FOREMAN in a boot and shoe warehouse, in the country, to act as clicker, and make himself generally useful. Apply between nine and ten o'clock this day or to-morrow, at 388, George-street.

TO CARRIERS.—Call at the Transit Depot, No. 60, New Pitt-street, the third store from Bridge-street, near the Exchange, and you may obtain first-rate LOADING, for Goulburn, Yass, Lambing Flat, Tumut, Bathurst, Wellington, and other parts of the interior.
R. B. RANDOLPH.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, by a Young Man, a SITUATION as PRESSMAN. He was brought up in Nelson and Son's establishment in Edinburgh, and is willing, besides working at press, to make himself generally useful. The country preferred. Apply to ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Herald Office.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, for the Maitland High School, a RESIDENT MASTER, thoroughly qualified to take charge of the Writing and Arithmetic, under the superintendence of the Rector, and to assist in teaching the junior English classes. Applications accompanied by references, copies of testimonials, and specimens of writing, to be addressed to the Rev. M. WILLIAM M'INTYRE, at Mr. M. M. Campbell's, 280, Sussex-street South, Sydney.

WANTED, a NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN. Apply to Mrs. W. TAYLOR, Elizabeth-st., Paddington.

WANTED, an English or Scotch GIRL, who can do housework and ironing well. 50, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, MILLINERY HANDS, immediately. Apply Mrs. WEEKS, 340, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COACHMAN and GROOM. Apply to D. ROBERTSON, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a smart BOY, that understands his business. I. WALSH, butcher, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, Two Single MEN, to make Cornstalks. Apply at the Oddfellows' Arms, Paddington.

WANTED, 50 tons WATTLE BARK. Apply Australasian Tannery, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, who is a good Laundress. 47, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a BOY used to horses. Apply to Mr. GOLDSMITH, George-street, opposite the Markets.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID (English or Scotch, and a Protestant), at No. 65, Stanley-street.

WANTED, a GARDENER. Apply HOWELL, opposite Baxby's garden, Botany; or City Inn, Kent-st.

WANTED, a little GIRL to NURSE a baby. Apply to Mrs. CASSIDY, 5, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, ROOMS to Paperhang at 6d. per roll. F. OGDEN, 307, Castlereagh-st., near Bathurst-st.

WANTED, a good COOK. George's Restaurant, Pitt-street North. G. WATSON.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. H. TOOHS, builder, 237, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a GIRL as General servant. Apply at 70, York-street, after 10 a.m.

WANTED to SELL, a patent MANGLE, Baker's. Apply 156, Clarence-st., between Market and King-sts.

WANTED, a good draught HORSE. Apply till Saturday, to H. LANDA, 397, George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at TOLANO'S Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, that can wash and iron. Apply to Mrs. GROTE, 6, Bridge-st.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply to J. BRAGG, butcher, 53, Riley-street.

WANTED, a female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply No. 1, Harbour-street, foot of Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. No. 7, Stanley-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE, [illegible] Barley. Paddington Brewery.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 13 years of age. Apply to Mrs. LEWIS, opposite Paddington [illegible].

WANTED, a strong LAD, to make himself useful. W. F. HULLS, pork butcher, 388, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. HODGSON, 65, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, GIRL, 14. 404, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, a BOY used to the trade. Mr. L. GOLDSMITH, butcher, 167½, Campbell-street.

WANTED.—OFFICES in or near George-street. Address SYDNEY, Herald Office.

WANTED, a BOY for a Shoe Shop. M. COOKE, 285, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 58, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Man Cook, Female Cook, General Servants, and Dairymaids. J. C. CLUB, 162, Pitt-st.

WANTED, two Female General House SERVANTS. Good wages. Apply corner of Kent and Margaret sts.

WANTED, to be known to all bad Writers, a good HANDWRITING taught, at 62, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a first rate HORSESHOER; also a strong BOY as an apprentice. 35, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, 2000 EWES, not over three years old, deliverable on the Darling Downs. Apply LOTES and LARNACH, George-street.

WANTED, by a young MAN, a berth as UNDER STEWARD or Waiter, for England or the East Indies. Address R. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, to buy a BOAT, twelve to fifteen feet overall. Apply St. Kilda House, Woolloomooloo, at 9 in the morning.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Person, a SITUATION as NEEDLEWOMAN. Address C. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Character indispensable. Apply Mrs. WEEKS, 340, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT for the Globe. Apply at No. 15, Lower Fort-street, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED, for the interior, A respectable English woman as Housekeeper. Mrs. FAWSEY, 100, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a COOK and Laundress, or GENERAL SERVANT, where another is kept. Reference required. Apply 4, Bridge-street.

WANTED, an indoor APPRENTICE. Mrs. BENNETT, dressmaker, 90, Market-street. Pinking, 1d. per yard.

WANTED, a PAIR without incumbrance—the Man as gardener, to milk and attend to a horse; the wife as laundress. Apply at 217, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Female, a SITUATION to attend on a lady or family returning to England. Apply to 73, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active useful GIRL, as SERVANT, 16. Mrs. FISHER, 129, Pembroke-terrace, Cleveland Paddock.

WANTED, a tidy cheerful GIRL to take charge of two children. Mrs. FISHER, 129, Pembroke-terrace, Cleveland Paddock.

WANTED, to PURCHASE a PONY and light CART. J. M. BURNS, above Barrack gate, Paddington.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT and NURSEMAID. Belvoir House, Wilton-street, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a horse TEAM, to take loading to Lambing Flat. Apply to TRAUSE, BROTHERS, Bridge-street; or the Ship Inn, Sussex-street.

WANTED, 10,000 Ironbark SPOKES; also, 3000 Coach FELLOES. Apply at ROBERTSON'S Coach Factory.

WANTED, a respectable young FEMALE as NURSE and NEEDLEWOMAN, 107, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED to SELL Cottage PIANO, a good instrument; a bargain. 169, Gloucester-street, Church-hill.

WANTED, a Baby to WET NURSE, by a healthy mother; reference permitted to Dr. Moon, [illegible], Pitt-street.

WANTED, a middle-aged WOMAN to go up the country as general SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. GOLDRING, 198, George-street.

WANTED to apprentice a respectable LAD to the Grocery or Ironmongery Trade. Age 15 years. A., Herald Office.

WANTED, a small HOUSE or Cottage, ten minutes' walk from the Post Office; rent moderate. DUN HARD. Herald Office.

WANTED, by a gentleman, BOARD and RESIDENCE, within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. The accommodation must be good. Address, stating terms, to A. Z. E., Herald Office.

WHEELWRIGHT.—Wanted, at H. H. HALL and CO.'S American Waggon Manufactory, West Maitland, a first-rate Wheelwright, for light work only. Constant employment for a thorough workman.

WANTED, for a clergyman's family residing at Liverpool, Two respectable WOMEN, one as Cook and Laundress, the other as House and Parlour Maid. Apply to Mrs. NORTON, Elswick, Parramatta Road.

WANTED, by the Protestant Benevolent Association, the use of a ROOM, twice a month, suitable for the meetings of the Society. Address JOSEPH BULLARD, 475, George-street South.

WANTED, a COOK and a NURSE—the former to be thorough and the latter middle-aged, and with unexceptionable character. Apply at 177, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, by a young MAN, a SITUATION to assist in making small goods in a Butcher's Shop; can drive a horse and cart. Apply No. 5, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, by a competent Man, EMPLOYMENT as circular or vertical SAWYER or SAW SHARPENER, with good colonial testimonials. Apply A. J., Herald Office.

WANTED, a MAN COOK for a Country Hotel. Apply on Friday evening, between 8 and 9 o'clock, at Mr. BOWMAN'S, Whitehaven Castle, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, where a housemaid is kept. Apply to Madame DUGUE, Dynevor-terrace, Hyde Park, corner of Francis and College streets.

WANTED, the public to know that every description of STOVES can be cleaned, repaired, and fitted to order, and every description of ironwork done at moderate charges, at D. DANAHER'S, 36, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a SITUATION. Has a thorough Mercantile knowledge, and is competent to take responsible duties either in town or country; highest references given. Address X. B., Box 680, Post Office, Sydney.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a BEDROOM, with partial Board, in the house of a respectable family, in the neighbourhood of the top of Woolloomooloo. Address, in the first instance, A. D., Canton Printing Office, 317, George-street.

WANTED, an active MAN as MESSENGER for this department; written applications directed to the Registrar of the Court, will be received until MONDAY, the 18th instant.
District Court Office, King-street East, Sydney, 13th February.

WANTED, by a respectable English person, a SITUATION, as HOUSEKEEPER, in a place of trust; understands cooking, or the care of officers; has no objection to go a few miles into the country. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Please address E. B., South Head Road, opposite Palmer-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Wednesday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

Before Mr. Justice Wise and a special jury.

BRENAN v. MOFFAT.

The trial of this case was postponed by arrangement, it being understood that there was a prospect of its being amicably settled.

Banco Court.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

SMITH v. SHEPHERD.

This was an action for trespass on six acres and six perches of land at Eastern Creek, in the vicinity of Parramatta. There were pleas of not guilty, not possessed, and that the land in question was the freehold of the defendant.

Mr. Milford and Mr. Sheppard appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Butler for the defendant.

The questions of law and fact raised in this case were of the same character as those in actions arising out of disputes as to the boundaries of pastoral runs. The litigants were the proprietors of adjoining properties—the plaintiff of Smithfield, and the defendant of Mount Philo—and the dispute was, as to which of these the piece of land in question belonged to. The parties claimed under two separate grants, but these grants were issued on the same day—the 17th of August, 1819, and it was impossible to decide the question of title from the descriptions contained in the grants themselves. The land was situated between two creeks or branches, and each party claimed in virtue both of legal title and possessory right to regard as her or his boundary the creek on that side of the disputed land lying the farthest from her or his side—in other words, to take in the debateable land. The question, therefore, resolved itself, practically, into one of possession, and there was the usual complicated and conflicting evidence as to who had a priority of exclusive possession, and as to whether there had been an abandonment of such possession so as to vest a possessory right in the other side. The trial lasted three days.

His Honor summed up, leaving the jury to say on which side there had been a priority of exclusive possession, and whether such possession had been continuous.

A verdict by majority was taken by consent after a lapse of about an hour. This was for the defendant upon the issues as to possession and freehold title. It was admitted that a verdict must pass against the defendant on the issue raised by the plea of not guilty.

An undefended case was also tried, in which Mr. Fitzgerald appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and obtained a verdict.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Wednesday.

Before A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge, and a jury of four.

BERGIN AND ANOTHER v. POCKLEY AND ANOTHER.

This was an action brought against Captain Pockley, the lessee, and Mr. Walter Lamb, one of the proprietors, of Lamb's bonded warehouse, to recover the value of one-half-tierce of tobacco, which the defendants refused to deliver to the plaintiffs. In the latter end of last year the defendant Lamb sold to Michael M'Mahon, the brother of one of the plaintiffs, some tobacco in bond, for one-half cash, and the other half a bill at four months, the certificates of which were then delivered. During the last year the plaintiffs had been in the habit of assisting Michael M'Mahon in the advances of money, and their promissory notes, in order to enable him to overcome what they believed to be a temporary embarrassment, and on the 4th December last he was indebted to them in about £540. On the 3rd December they received an order from a customer at Wagga Wagga, for some tobacco, and waited on Michael M'Mahon and purchased from him some of that which he had procured from Lamb, he handed over the certificates at the time, and it being understood that the agreed price was to be taken off the amount due for advances. This tobacco was taken out of bond by the plaintiffs, except the half-tierce, the subject of the present action, which the defendant Pockley refused to deliver in consequence of a notice not to do so from his co-defendant. For the plaintiff it was contended, on the authority of a case decided in the Supreme Court, in 1856, arising out of Park and Strachan's insolvency, that the delivery of the certificates of brandy passed the property in the goods to the person to whom such delivery was made; that the sale of several certificates by Lamb to Michael M'Mahon was an entire contract; that delivery of a portion having been made, the remainder could not be withheld. For the defence it was contended that the defendant had the right of stoppage in transitu at any time before the tobacco came to the possession of the plaintiffs if there was any MALA FIDES on their part, or if it had not been paid for by the original vendee. Evidence was given that Michael M'Mahon had given his promissory-note, and a post-dated cheque; that the latter was returned; that a few days after a meeting of his creditors was held, and eventually his estate sequestrated. Other evidence was offered relative to the state of his affairs and statements that he had made respecting them, but disallowed upon argument as being made behind the plaintiff's back, or that it was only secondary evidence, or that it was evidence in contradiction, for which no foundation had been made. Before the evidence was closed, the plaintiff's counsel applied to the Judge to strike out the name of Captain Pockley as one of the defendants pursuant to one of the sections of the District Courts Act. The application was opposed by the defendant's advocate, but allowed by the Judge on payment of costs. The Judge told the jury that, upon the authority of the case in the Supreme Court, if they considered the custom proved as to the transfer of a certificate of dutiable goods passing in property and possession, the plaintiff would be entitled to recover—subject, however, to the question whether he had purchased without fraud or for value. But independent of these questions, if they should arrive at the conclusion that this was an entire contract and there was a part delivery, then the plaintiffs would be entitled to a verdict for the value of the tobacco and the amount of duty paid thereon. The jury, after a short absence from the box, found for plaintiff, damages £68. Mr. Isaacs and Mr. S. C. Brown, for plaintiff; Mr. Francis and Mr. Barker, for defendant.

CAMDEN DISTRICT COURT.

Monday, February 11.

Before Henry Cary, Esq., Judge.

BLUCK v. ROPLEY.

This case was tried by a jury of four, and was an action for the recovery of twenty-four guineas, for medical attendance. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff, a medical practitioner at Camden, was sent for to attend a young man, the son of the defendant, who lay dangerously ill at his father's house, a distance of about nine miles from Camden. He had formerly attended defendant's family, but had ceased to do so since a Dr. Scanlan had settled in the neighbourhood; on his first visit on the occasion now in question, the patient's mother expressed a wish that the plaintiff should continue his visits, and on several occasions the defendant himself went for the medicines. The patient died shortly after the plaintiff had discontinued his visits. The defendant resisted the claim on the ground that his son was of age, being between twenty-one and twenty-two years of age, and was earning wages for himself at the rate of 10s a week. The Judge directed the jury that if the plaintiff had reason to believe, from the conduct of defendant's wife who, as having the management of his household, had authority in such matters, or from the defendant's own conduct, that his attendances would be paid for by the latter, they should find a verdict for the plaintiff, otherwise for the defendant. The jury found a verdict for the defendant. Mr. Templeton conducted the plaintiff's case: Mr. Meymott, that of the defendant.

SWEENEY v. BLYTHE.

Claim, £15, the balance due for a horse sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. According to the statement of the plaintiff and his witnesses, he sold a mare to the defendant for £20, of which £5 was paid down, the remainder to be paid within three weeks. The defendant on the other hand, deposed that he had given a roan mare and £5 in exchange for the plaintiff's mare. In confirmation of his story he called Mr. Kendall, of Campbelltown, miller, who stated that he had been authorised by the defendant to buy back the roan mare; he offered £10, but the plaintiff refused to take less than £13. At the same time plaintiff told the witness "it was a swap." Judgment for the defendant. Mr. Templeton appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Meymott for the defendant.

APPS v. BETTS.

Claim, £40 11s., for butcher's meat. Judgment for the plaintiff.

THOMPSON v. WHITE.

Claim for £117 7s. 8d., due on a promissory note, made by the defendant. Judgment for the plaintiff.

The rest of the cases, amounting in all to thirty-eight, were of a trifling description, and were all disposed of early in the afternoon.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William Johnston, a single meeting. Insolvent was present, but no creditors. Nothing done.

In the estate of Aaron Stanborhm, a single meeting. Three debts were proved, and insolvent was examined in reference to the removal of certain goods and furniture from his house to that of his mother-in-law. The meeting then adjourned until the 25th instant.

In the estate of Edward Myers, an adjourned second meeting. Four debts were proved, and the meeting adjourned (by consent of parties) until the 1st proximo, for the examination of witnesses. Insolvent was directed to prepare a statement of receipts and disbursements for the twelve months preceding his insolvency, and to file such statement in the office of the Chief Commissioner on or before the 27th instant.

In the estate of John T. Hotten, a first meeting. Insolvent resides at Adelong, and was not in attendance. One debt was proved.

In the estate of John A. Parfitt, a postponed third meeting. Two debts were proved, and one was refused, the latter being a judgment obtained against an uncertificated insolvent. The assignee was not in attendance, and no directions were given by the creditors.

In the estate of William Church, an adjourned examination. The desired information having been obtained from Mr. Rowe, architect, no examination was taken.

In the estate of Betteridge and Haydon, a special meeting. Two debts were proved, and one stands over for inquiry into particulars.

In the estate of John Jackes, deceased, a first meeting. Nothing done.

SURRENDERS.

William Simmons, of King-street, Sydney, tailor. Liabilities, £75 12s. 6d. Assets—value of personal property, £4; outstanding debts, £1 12s. 4d.; total, £5 12s. 4d. Deficit, £70 0s. 2d. Mr. Mackenzie official assignee.

Paschal Sydney Francis [illegible], of Taroutta, storekeeper. Liabilities, £3338 16s. 2d. Assets—value of real property, £00; of personal property, £1769; outstanding debts, £265 12s. 1d. Total, £2034 12s. 1d. Deficit, £1304 4s. 1d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETING.—THURSDAY.

Kirchner and Co., half-past 10.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday 14.—William and Thomas Chippendale, special, for proof of debts, quarter-past 10.

Friday, 15.—Thomas W. Wallis, adjourned examination, 10. James Connell, adjourned single, 1. John Beeson, postponed third, 3.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Right Worshipful the Mayor, with Messrs. Ross, G. Hill, Cooper, Laycock, Asher, Renald, and Peder.

Five drunkards were fined 10s each; and a man named Price, who while drunk interfered with constable Clarke with a view to the rescue of a prisoner in custody for drunkenness, was fined 20s.

William Warren was fined 10s., Alfred Heather and Ann Wilson 20s. each, on conviction of having in public places made use of obscene language.

Joseph Moley was summarily convicted of having stolen from the premises of Messrs. Barker and Co., York-street, a bag of flour, valued at 19s., and was sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour three calendar months.

Frederick Y. Barnes, apprehended on suspicion of being a deserter from H. M. 12th Regiment, admitted the fact, and was remanded to the military authorities.

George Singleton appeared in answer to a summons, to show cause why he should not be committed to gaol for non-compliance with an order of this court, made in December last, for the payment of 10s. weekly for the maintenance of his wife, whom he had deserted. Having no cause to show, he was committed to gaol until payment be made of £3 10s., the sum due and unpaid.

John Canse was convicted of a breach of the Police Act in having, on Sunday, the 3rd instant, kept open his shop for the purpose of Sunday trading, and was ordered to pay a penalty of 10s., with 2s. 6d. for costs.

Thomas Simes and John Healey, omnibus drivers, were convicted on the prosecution of Mr. Stubbs, of having in violation of the Municipal By-laws, stood at such a distance from their carriages, on the stand in Wynyard-square, as to have no control over their horses, and were fined 10s. each with costs.

John M'Grath and Elizabeth Gray were fined 5s. each for allowing nightsoil to flow from their premises, in contravention of the 17th Victoria No. 34, section 20.

James Smith, of Kent-street, blacksmith, appeared to answer the complaint of Charlotte, his wife, who alleged that, in consequence of his continued illtreatment, she was compelled to leave his house, with her infant, and is afraid to return thither; praying that he may be compelled to contribute toward her support, which he is well able, but refuses, to do. She stated that her husband had not been one day sober for months prior to her leaving his house in December last, and that he so frequently beat her that she was scarcely ever free from marks of his violence; with what she could earn for herself, 20s. a week would suffice for the maintenance of herself and her child. The defendant, who was evidently drunk in Court, had no defence to offer, and an order was made for the payment of 15s. weekly for twelve months.

In Potter v. Butler, a proceeding to obtain support for an illegitimate child, an order by consent was made for 10s. weekly for two years; and in Catherine Agnes O'Neil v. Thomas O'Neil, her husband, for a separate maintenance, an order by consent was made for 30s. weekly.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Wednesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

Jane M'Quade, for using insulting language towards Mary Holmes, and Mary Lee, for a similar offence towards Sarah Hoag, were fined 5s. each, with costs.

Several cases on the sheet were postponed, others settled out of Court.

Waterloo Estate.—A social gathering of the members of the Church of England, resident in this locality, was collected on Monday evening, the 11th instant, in the school-house, on the Botany Road, which is also used as a temporary church, or chapel of ease to St. Paul's, Redfern, under the name of St. Silas. The attendance was so numerous that many persons were unable to gain admittance. Tea and its usual accompaniments were liberally provided by ladies resident in the neighbourhood. During the festive part of the evening, the chair was taken by Alexander Gordon, Esq., in the absence of the Rev. A. Stephen. After ample justice had been done to the refreshments, the tables were cleared and a public meeting was held, for the purpose of introducing to the people Mr. John Vaughan, a gentleman who has just been appointed "lay reader" in the district of Redfern, on the nomination of the Rev. Mr. Stephen, and who is to labour more particularly in that portion of St. Paul's parish which includes the Waterloo Estate, and to hold Divine service twice every Sunday in St. Silas's. The Rev. A. Stephen having offered up prayer, addressed the meeting at some length. He said that the same reasons which had prevented his being present in the earlier part of the evening would, if he had consulted his own feelings, have kept him away altogether; but he was so anxious to speak to his friends on the Waterloo Estate with reference to the arrangements which had been made for their spiritual welfare, that he had come to take part in the meeting. The rev. gentleman then gave a history of church extension in the southern part of Sydney and its suburbs, and showed how much had been done within the last few years. His recollections carried him back to the time when scarcely a house was to be seen at Redfern, still less on the Waterloo Estate; but now there was a large population in each of these localities, two places of worship in connexion with the Church of England, and now two labourers in the work of the ministry. He recollected that until the last six years one clergyman had to attend to a district comprising—in addition to what is now St. Lawrence Parish—Paddington, Surry Hills, the Glebe, Redfern, and Chippendale; each of which places now possessed its church and its minister. He thought that there was a tendency, from what he had seen and heard, to forget what had been done in times gone by, and by estimating the signal success which had attended ministrations peculiarly adapted to the working classes—a success in which he heartily rejoiced—to overlook the fact that these had not been forgotten in former years, and that one who had borne the heat and burthen of the day, who had grown grey, and had spent the best of his strength in the service of his Master, had long laboured in this end of the town, feeling it to be his special privilege to preach the Gospel to the poor. This gentleman, single handed as he was, was responsible for duties which were now performed by five; and of the love borne for him by his poorer brethren, and the influence for good which he acquired over them, several whom he (Mr. S.) now saw before him could well testify. That gentleman was Canon Walsh (applause), and in the history of the extension of our Church in this city, he would take this opportunity of saying—especially to those friends now present who had not been long in the colony—that name should never be forgotten. (Loud applause.) The rev. speaker proceeded to speak of the erection of the schoolhouse in which they were then assembled, of its opening by the Bishop in 1859, for an afternoon service, which, of late had been unavoidably discontinued; of the debt of gratitude due to the Church Society for its most liberal aid, and of the valuable assistance he had received from Dr. Hassard in various ways in carrying out the work. He spoke of his own inability to attend as he wished to do to the members of his flock at Waterloo; of his anxiety for two years past to obtain assistance, and of his thankfulness that now, through the liberality of the St. Paul's Auxiliary Church Society he had been provided with an assistant in his large parish, whom he should employ more particularly on the Waterloo Estate, and who would be able to conduct the ministrations of our church more regularly and frequently than had hitherto been possible. From what we had heard of Mr. Vaughan, he had every confidence in him—he had laboured in England; and had done so here at St. Barnabas, and acceptably so. He hoped that one day he would be admitted into the ministry—indeed it was not impossible that having made good proof of his work as a catechist, and becoming otherwise qualified, he might even become the first minister of the goodly church which they one day hoped to see erected on the top of the hill above them. The speaker concluded with an earnest exhortation to liberality on the part of the people; he felt sure that the Waterloo folks would not enjoy the services of Mr. Vaughan, and allow the burthen of his maintenance to fall principally on St. Paul's Auxiliary Church Society. It was the bounden duty of all who partook of the benefit of the ministry to contribute to its support,—and, in his opinion, it was as much their duty to do so as it was to pay their butcher or their grocer. This was plain speaking, but he had Scripture warrant for it. Mr. Alexander Gordon next addressed the meeting, and explained the procedure of the Auxiliary Church Society in this matter, and the long felt anxiety of the committee to do something to assist their minister with special reference to the spiritual welfare of their brethren at Waterloo. He spoke of the value of lay agency, and of the good effected by it in England, showed how beneficial it would doubtless prove in this locality, how it would pave the way for the formation of a distinct church organisation at St. Silas, and the introduction, at no distant day perhaps, of a regularly ordained minister. He expatiated at some length on the secular, or temporal advantages, as well as the spiritual which might be expected to accrue from the movement then commenced, and ended his speech with very plain spoken advice as to the people's duty, and the necessity of there being no division in the flock, but that the two congregations would work together harmoniously as being indeed one body under the same pastor. The Rev. Thomas Smith in a very telling address, took the opportunity of publicly thanking Mr. Gordon for the noble defence he had made of him when slandered during his absence in England. He spoke of his kindly feeling towards St. Paul's and its companion church, St. Silas—of his great desire for unity—of his agreement with Mr. Stephen, hopes that Paul, and Silas, and Barnabas would be found heartily united in their glorious work with each other, and all the churches of the city and neighbourhood as well. They ought not to have any feelings of petty jealousy, nor place themselves in a position of isolation. He did not approve of concentrating in one congregation all the good of the neighbourhood, but liked to make it diffusive. He rejoiced in this movement, for he had long felt that the minister of St. Paul's was greatly overtaxed, and that consequently the 800 members of the Church of England on the Waterloo were unavoidably neglected. He spoke in very kindly terms of Mr. Vaughan, of his belief that his work would be blessed. The people were not to expect too much; he was a young man, not having yet had the advantages of a regular training; all ministers were subject to infirmity, were special objects of the devil's attack. They should therefore pray for him who was more directly to minister amongst them, and do all they could to strengthen his hands. He had not doubt of the issue, and that his friend would purchase for himself a good degree, and become one day an honoured minister of the Word,—perhaps their own pastor. Though this did not rest with them, yet they would not be without interest in the matter. Mr. Vaughan having addressed the meeting with considerable fluency, and in language very appropriate to the occasion, the meeting was concluded, about 11 o'clock, with the Doxology and the Benediction. We should state that the proceedings of the meeting were pleasantly and suitably varied during the evening by the singing of an anthem, and other sacred music, by part of St. Paul's choir, under the direction of the choir master, Mr. Phypers.

The Twofold Bay Observer states that a company is being formed for the purpose of supplying with water, and legitimately working the Nelbothery gold-field. The country around the Delegate diggings, of which Nelbothery is a part, has for a long time afforded employment to a large number of industrious miners, who, by perseverance and industry, have obtained tolerable wages. The gold appears evenly distributed over miles of country in wash dirt, averaging in depth from one to thirty feet but nowhere as yet discovered, in large deposits.

Barnawatha Vineyard.—The vines at this vineyard are progressing rapidly, and the affairs of the Company will shortly pass from the hands of a provisional committee to an organised directory.—Albury Banner.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

Jury Court.—Special juries of twelve.—Dumaresq v. Robertson; Anderson v. Brown.

Banco Court.—Adam and others v. Clarke and others; Stirling and another v. Mussing; Reudon v. Pitt; Holroyd and others v. Davis and others; Arthur and another v. St. George; Raymond and another v. Blackstone.

Master's Office.—Roberts v. Nixon, defendant's evidence for hearing; Conley v. Crisp, discharge; re William Moffatt's costs ex parte Brown, adjourned taxation; Mackenzie v. Rossiter, to consider decree.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Cases List for To-Day.

275. Muller v. Madegan
277. Same v. Wills
288. Chambers v. Jerolds
290. Garrick v. Lamb
294. Peisty v. Conecty
300. Barnett v. Inder
336. Flavelle and another v. Nichols
355. Bernecastle v. Dean
365. Dyson v. O'Reilly
374. Fairfax and another v. Chamberlain
378. Norris v. Britton
379. Reily v. Robertson
381. Same v. same
387. Anderson and another v. Young
388. Driver v. Reese
391. Joyce v. Brown
395. Rogers v. Hook
396. Stenn v. Pugh
398. Speedie v. Field
399. Farrell v. Greer
400. Toomy v. same
401. Grady v. same
411. Timmins v. Keeler
412. M'Dermott v. Roberts
416. Simmons v. Maxwell
417. Hughes v. Burt
420. Bennett and another v. Stratton
424. Pennington v. Jamison
426. Campson v. Levey
436. Pickering v. Gaydon.

The remaining jury causes will go over till next month, no jurors having been summoned for to-day.

THE HAWKESBURY BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the above institution took place at noon on Monday last, the 11th instant, at the Hospital building, Macquarie-street, Windsor. There were about twenty-five subscribers present.

Mr. J. B. Johnston, J.P., vice-president, having been called on to preside, did so, and briefly stated the object of the meeting, which was to hear the report of the committee for the past year, and to elect officers, and make arrangements for the ensuing year. He then called upon the acting-secretary.

Mr. William Walker, M.L.A., who read the following report:—

Although the affairs of the society continue in a condition of security—the revenue fully covering the expenditure—your committee have nevertheless to regret that they cannot, on the present occasion, indulge in the gratulatory strain with which they had the pleasure of introducing their last report to the subscribers.

The apprehensions of your committee that the subscriptions and donations would exhibit a falling off during the past year have unhappily been not without foundation; but when it is considered that the district has suffered so severely from successive floods, and the admitted fact of there being a general pecuniary depression throughout the country, it is scarcely to be wondered at that the income of the society from these sources has not been so large as before. The difference, however, is considerable, particularly amongst the donations which are drawn generally from the humbler classes of the people—the sum of £27 14s. only having been received in this way, whilst during the preceding year the amount was £72 17s.

The subscriptions are less by £30 than before; and, indeed, nearly every item of income exhibits some decrease—caused, as they believe, not from any want of effort on the part of your committee or the collectors, but simply from the declining change of times and the scarceness of money. The sales of cattle did not realise so much by £259 during the last as the preceding year—a sum, which in itself makes a material difference in the general receipts. The whole income, £1527 18s. 11d., is about £600 behind that of the year 1859.

Whilst your committee have laboured under the disadvantage of a falling revenue, they have had the further difficulty to contend with of being unable to curtail the expenditure of the society, which has, in fact, exceeded that of the previous year by a few pounds. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the expenditure has been kept within the income, though not so much as your committee could have wished — the receipts having been £1567 13s. 11d and the disbursements £1483 14s. Your committee can only account for this large outlay from the fact that there has been no diminution in the number of paupers and objects of charity which the institution has relieved; besides which the quantities and prices of furniture, goods, and articles of use required during the year have not lessened in any way that your committee could take advantage of. The balance in the hands of the treasurer on the 31st December last, was £239 5s. 5d. Further particulars of the state of the society's account will be gathered by a reference to the abstract for the year appended hereto.

In consequence of your society's income during the past year being little more than sufficient to meet the outlay, your committee have not been enabled to increase the capital investments of the society. They therefore continue as before, viz.: at £6000. Your committee, however, have much pleasure in being in a position now to report that during the past year the bill which was introduced into Parliament by Mr. Dalley, and subsequently taken up by Mr. Parkes and Mr. Walker, to enable the trustees of the society to hold any lands whatever, and to take mortgage securities, was finally passed through Parliament and is now law.

Your committee regret to state that the tenure of the society in their run at Mosai has come into question in a more unpleasant manner than ever. The Government having delayed the settlement of the dispute with Mr. Reynolds, and left it undecided so far as they were concerned, from a professed inability to deal with it at present, Mr. Reynolds' widow has recently commenced an action in the Supreme Court against the society, to try the right of possession. This is a serious matter, but it will be attended with this desirable result, that it will, at any rate, lead to a final decision on the subject, and set at rest the long-pending differences. So soon as the summons from Mrs. Reynolds was served on Mr. Ancel, the treasurer, your committee resolved to employ Messrs. Norton, Son, and Barker, as attorneys, to defend the case, and they have every confidence that that eminent legal firm will give adequate attention to the interests of the society in the matter.

In July last Dr. Dowe, who had been surgeon to the institution for several years, sent in his resignation in consequence of his having determined to leave the district. Your committee thereupon convened a special meeting of the subscribers on the 5th of the following month, when Dr. Day was elected Dr. Dowe's successor for the remainder of the year.

Mr. William Walker, who has acted as honorary secretary for some years past, also sent in his resignation in the month of April, and has only consented casually and temporarily to do the duties during the remainder of the year, at the earnest solicitation of your committee. It will now be necessary that some other gentleman should be elected to fill the office.

Your committee, in the name of the society, have to thank the various collectors of subscriptions throughout the district for their praiseworthy exertions. It will be evident to every one that with a lawsuit of an expensive and deeply important character pending against the society, with little prospect of any material decrease in general expenditure, the greatest exertions will be necessary, and ought to be made during the ensuing year, with the assistance of Divine Providence, to keep up the subscriptions and donations and other sources of revenue of the society. The public, therefore, throughout the district are earnestly and confidently appealed to not to fail in their contributions according to their means in behalf of an institution so deserving of their support as the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society and Hospital.

February 11th, 1861.

Mr. Samuel Figerton then rose and moved "That the report now read be adopted as the report of the society for the year 1860, and printed for circulation amongst the subscribers and friends of the institution."

Mr. Robert Stewart seconded the motion, which was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

Mr. Day, J.P., had much pleasure in moving the second resolution, awarding thanks to the committee of management for the past year, and appointing the following gentlemen as office-bearers for the ensuing year, viz.: President, James Bligh Johnston, Esq., J.P.; vice-president, the Rev. Matthew Adam; treasurer, Mr. George Ancel, and secretary ———. He found there was a blank against the secretaryship. He regretted this. He hoped Mr. Walker would consent to be re-elected. He did not think they could afford to let him go, and he trusted now, seeing that the society required his services more than ever, he would not withdraw his assistance. (Addressing Mr. Walker—) "Shall I insert your name?"

Mr. Walker said he was very sorry he must decline, for reasons which he had stated more fully to the committee, but chiefly because he could not afford the time to do justice to the office. Had he the services of an efficient clerk, it might be otherwise; but he thought Mr. Paul (the present clerk) had sufficient to do to attend to the superintendence of the asylum and hospital. He hoped they would find some other gentleman. They could always find "public-spirited gentlemen" on other occasions when they wanted them. Surely they could now. His time was very precious at present, and he thought they required the services of some gentleman as secretary who could devote more time to the duties than he could; more particularly as he found, from a contemptible paragraph that appeared in one of the daily papers concerning him the other day, that the time he devoted to public duties was narrowly watched.

Several gentlemen having appealed to Mr. Walker to give way, and he still refusing to do so,

Mr. Eazy rose and proposed that, as Mr. Walker could not devote the time, the Rev. Mr. Adam should be appointed secretary, and Mr. Edward Powell vice-president.

Mr. Adam declined. He thought they ought to have Mr. Walker.

Mr. Thomas Primrose, Mr. Richard Ridge, and several other members then expressed a hope that Mr. Walker would allow his name to be inserted in the resolution. Mr. Primrose said they could not afford to lose him, particularly just now, with an action pending against the society; and, as to the law suit, he believed it was an understood thing that Mr. Walker should be paid professionally for what he did respecting it.

Mr. Adam thought the best thanks of the society were due to Mr. Walker for the valuable services he had rendered them as secretary for several years. He (Mr. W.) was certainly now very much engaged; but he thought the committee would be satisfied with whatever time he could give them rather than lose his assistance altogether: at any rate till they could find someone who would properly fill his place. He trusted on this understanding Mr. Walker would allow himself to be renominated.

Mr. Walker said he did not like to see them at a loss altogether. He had too great a respect for the institution to do that. They might insert his name in the resolution if they chose, but if he acted, he would not be responsible for the proper conduct of the business, inasmuch as he could not afford the time to devote to the duties sufficiently. So that if anything wrong occurred, he would hold himself blameless. He begged them to bear this in mind.

Dr. Day, at the suggestion of several members, then amended the resolution and proposed it as follows:—"That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given, to the committee of management for the past year, and that Mr. Walker be especially thanked for the satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of secretaryship to the institution for a number of years past, and that the following gentlemen be elected officers for the ensuing year, viz:—President, James B Johnston, Esq., J P.; vice-president, the Rev. Matthew Adam; hon. secretary, William Walker, Esq., M L A.; and treasurer, George Ancel, Esq.

Mr Thomas Primrose seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. J. F. Jones moved the next resolution,—"That the following gentlemen form the elective portion of the committee for the ensuing year, viz:—Messrs. E. Powell, J P., C. W. May, J. M'Quade, John Eazy, W. Alderson, J. Primrose, John Roberts, T. W. Macgdes; and that Mr. John Tebbutt, jun., Mr. David Cobcroft, and Mr. W. J. Crew be auditors of the society's accounts for the ensuing year."

Mr. J. Hoskisson seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

The Rev. M. Adam, who said he had much confidence in doing so, proposed, and Mr John M'Quade seconded—"That Henry Day, Esq., be elected surgeon to the asylum and hospital for the ensuing year."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Dr. Day briefly returned thanks for the confidence which the meeting had reposed in him in re-electing him.

Mr. W. J. Crew moved, and Mr. W. Johnston seconded,—"That this meeting hereby authorises the committee of management for the ensuing year to make such alterations, and effect such repairs, on the premises of the institution as may be required; and to defend the action at law respecting the society's right to their cattle run at Liverpool Plains, and to make such other arrangements in reference thereto as to them may seem likely to secure or advance the interest of the society in that particular."

The Rev. M. Adam thought that a sub committee should be appointed to look after the lawsuit.

Mr. Walker was of the same opinion, and thought that the committee should select three of their number to look specially after that matter; but this was a matter for the committee to consider after the public meeting.

The resolution was then put and passed unanimously.

After the passing of the other resolutions, of salaries, &c., and awarding a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE MACLEAY RIVER.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

25th January.—The weather is, and has been for some days, intensely warm. Some of the oldest residents—men who never omit to consult the thermometer morning and evening—augur the approach of a heavy and continuous fall of rain. A change of that description, if not hurtful to agriculture, would be most acceptable, for it would cool the atmosphere. Just now old gentlemen mop their foreheads, and walk on the shady side of the road with their hats in their hands. Small boys take cheap shower-baths wherever they can get them; young ladies subsist entirely on ice and wafers, and fussy people give you their word they never experienced anything like the heat in the whole course of their lives.

We had a land sale on the 24th. None of the town or suburban lots were bid for, but some of the most valuable country lots were purchased. The parties who bought will improve, turn the land to good account, and thereby benefit the district.

A miller of considerable experience and highly respectable standing, Mr. Redgate, of Sydney, has recently visited this district. After observing for himself, and obtaining information upon those matters, which are "points of the compass" to the man of business, he determined to purchase an allotment, and erect a mill thereon. This will be an advantage in more ways than one. We will be able to grind our own wheat, and it is allowable to anticipate that a much larger quantity of that kind of grain will be grown. Land now unoccupied will be taken up for that purpose, and it is not a stretch of imagination to expect that it will give our farmers something else to hope for than the produce of the maize crop.

On Tuesday, the 29th instant, a respectable meeting took place at the National Schoolroom, to witness the examination of the pupils, who are receiving their education at that institution. At half-past three the scholars were assembled, and in the presence of their parents and a number of visitors underwent an examination in arithmetic, orthography, reading, and geography. The answer to every question was prompt and accurate, and a degree of proficiency exhibited acceptable and gratifying to those who were present. The books of the school show a steady increase in the number of children who attend, and, apart from improvement and progress in book learning, the cleanliness, orderly, disciplined demeanour of the different classes manifested a nice propriety of conduct reflecting much credit upon their teacher. A well arranged tea party, and ample playground rejoiced the hearts of those youthful members of our community. In the evening a large proportion of the inhabitants assembled in the schoolroom, and heard from several of the local patrons much information as to what had been done, and many valuable observations suggesting the best means of extending the benefits of the education obtainable at this school. All concurred in the desirability of obtaining a larger schoolroom, more material in the shape of books, forms, and other indispensable necessaries—particularly prizes, for those scholars whose attention, assiduity, and ability should entitle them to approbation at future examinations. To meet these requirements, nearly £5 was almost instantly subscribed, and I am confident that contributions augmenting that amount will be received before long. It was determined to hold the next examination on the 24th of May. In acknowledging the ability so beneficially and practically exhibited by Mr. Hood in conducting the school, the thanks of the meeting were unanimously and rapturously awarded to him by young and old. Local patrons are in some places mere names—men who never assist in any degree towards the support and extension of instruction. It is a pleasure to have it in my power to assure you that the local patrons here act very differently. They exercise a watchful supervision over the affairs of the national school amounting, almost, to enthusiasm. Their exertions and care have done much in a good cause. The question of public instruction is acknowledged to be of the first importance, demanding consideration before any other. The experience of ages has shown that the main, the chief object of education is not so much to fill the mind with learning as to cultivate and develop its faculties, expand the mind, widen thought, sharpen to an edge the intellect, and give proper vigour to the best and highest attributes of human nature. Untutored man is only the child of habit, the creature of impulse, and philosophy justly rejects as poetical illusions those representations which would endow the savage with virtues inseparable from refinement. Those who wish to preserve the land from obscurantism and might should be earnest, active, and united in upholding the cause of education.

The degenerate Romans, after repeated warnings from fitful eruptions, suffered the barbarians to gather strength round their frontier and they fell. In such a precedent there is both hope and monition; and it remains to be seen whether our educated class will inertly await their fate, or seek to avert the torrent by efficiently opening up proper channels of enlightenment for that section of the community who are envious, insolent, ferocious, and dangerous, because they are ignorant.

Tuesday, 5th February.—A highly respectable audience assembled this evening at the school-house, East Kempsey, to hear a lecture upon the great historical subject of Nineveh, from Mr. Simpson, of Port Macquarie. Every source of information bearing upon the matter of his lecture had been carefully consulted by the lecturer, and all the remarkable incidents which distinguished the rise, prosperity, and fall of the ancient capital of Assyria were related in simple and comprehensive language. The manners, customs, and institutions of a city so renowned in ancient history, and brought to light by the laborious research of Botta and Layard, were explained. It would occupy more space than it is allowable for me to ask reviewing the many topics which the discourse of Mr. Simpson included. Where once proud Nineveh stood there are now some humble villages; where once corn fields waved there is now barrenness and desolation, and where once Assyrian nobles drove their chariots miserable Arabs now roam in predatory bands.

WALLABADAH.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

This little township is beginning to rise into importance. We observe several new houses in the course of erection, and understand that several tradesmen intend to establish themselves shortly. The Armidale mail passes up and down six times a week each way. The coaches (Mr. Gill's) change horses here in the morning, while the passengers have breakfast, which causes a considerable stir in the place.

People were very busy in this township last week in thrashing their wheat. Mr. Brown, of Murrurundi, the proprietor of a thrashing machine, had occasion to pass this way on his road to Nundle, and numbers availed themselves of the opportunity to have their wheat thrashed and cleaned, which he did to their utmost satisfaction. It is certainly a great boon to the public to get their wheat thrashed by this machine, as it is both cheap and expeditious. The machine will thrash and clean from 120 to 150 bushels per day. We hope Mr. Brown, the indefatigable and obliging proprietor, will meet with the encouragement he so justly merits. Wheat has turned out well this season in this place. The ground belonging to Mr. Jonathan Cock, of the Royal Oak public-house, produced about thirty bushels to the acre, and the quality first-rate.

We have had a deal of thunder and rain here lately, but the crops are looking well.

WINDEYER.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

February 8.—Sixteen ounce Nugget.—Last Tuesday, Mr. Davidson, the manager of the Oriental Bank of this town, purchased a 16 oz nugget; it was got by a Chinaman on the Long Flat. Several nuggets have been got before in this vicinity of a similar size, and it caused no small amount of excitement among the Chinamen.

Escort.—I hear from good authority that upwards of 1600 ozs of gold-dust leave by escort—a sign that the Meroo is not quite done yet. This is independent of what leaves Hargraves.

Found Dead.—A man was found dead in his tent last week. He was known by the name of Joe, the gardener. I do not know the whole particulars, but he was subject to palpitation of the heart. He was dead four days when he was found out.

It is now raining delightfully, what we have not seen this many-a-day.

Association for the Suppression of Cattle Stealing.—A meeting of the committee of the Association for the Suppression of Cattle Stealing was held at the offices in George-street, on Tuesday, at which the following gentlemen were present:—Mr. Arthur Hodgson, President, in the chair: Messrs. Campbell, Brown, Hamilton, Rundle, Druitt, Clements, Maclean, Buchanan, &c. A quantity of correspondence was laid before the committee, and several new members joined the Association. The meeting was adjourned till Tuesday, the 26th instant.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, February 13.

The President took his seat at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

MEMBER SWORN.

Mr. Robert Fitzgerald was sworn, and resumed his seat as member of the Council.

DUTIES ON RUM, &c.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON presented a petition from the members of the Chamber of Commerce (printed in yesterday's Herald), against the proposed alteration in the tariff of New South Wales.

Petition received.

Mr. THOMSON gave notice that at the next sitting day he should move that the petition be printed.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON presented another petition from certain of the citizens of Sydney, to the same effect. There were four hundred and twenty-six signatures attached to this petition—attached since eleven o'clock this morning, and comprising those of the men most respectably connected with the mercantile interests of this community.

Petition received.

Mr. THOMSON gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he should move that this petition be printed.

NOTICE.—SUSPENSION OF ORDERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he should move the suspension of the Standing Orders for the purpose of passing through all their stages the "Duties of Customs Bill," and the "Colonial Spirits Duties Bill" of 1861.

DISMEMBERMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid upon the table a return to an address formerly agreed upon by the Council for copies of despatches and other papers in reference to the dismemberment of New South Wales.

Ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY LANDS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL laid upon the table returns in reference to lands reserved for railway purposes, in reply to an address of the House.

Ordered to be printed.

LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS.

Mr. DOCKER, in pursuance of notice, asked the Attorney-General, whether the Government contemplate taking any steps to relieve the Chinese at Lambing Flat from their present dangerous position; and whether they intend to indemnify those unfortunate men for the losses they have sustained through the late illegal and violent measures pursued towards them?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied as follows:—That up to the present time the matter stood thus, immediately on the intimation to the Government of the disorders at Lambing Flat, and that there was not sufficient force on the gold-fields for the preservation of the public peace, the Government caused additional police to be sent to the locality. They ordered the Southern and the Western mounted police, with officers, under the command of Mr. Zouch, to proceed to Lambing Flat, and the Chief Commissioner, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands also, were called upon to afford their assistance. By this means an armed and mounted force of fifty or sixty men were collected, and the authorities were instructed by telegram, that if an increase of force were required, and the description stated, such additional force would be furnished. As to the instructions, the Chief Commissioner was ordered to uphold the law, and the regulations, without reference to condition or country, in the case of any of the inhabitants of these gold-fields. It was not to be understood as a part of his duty to assume that any portion of the law was to be put in abeyance; but that should any party, Chinese or others, complain of any matter he was to enquire into and decide upon it according to the law and the regulations, and if he had not sufficient power to carry his decisions into effect in the usual way, they were to be carried out by means of the armed force placed at his disposal. As the Government became aware of other particulars in the case they would determine their further course; in the meantime nothing further had been done. In reply to the latter question, he desired to say that no demands or claims for compensation or indemnification had been received by the Government as to these disturbances.

MANSLAUGHTER.—CORONERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in pursuance of notice, moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable coroners to admit to bail persons charged with manslaughter. He did not think it necessary at this stage to enter at any length into the provisions of the bill, which merely went to give to coroners the same powers as were vested in Justices of the Peace.

Leave was given.

Bill brought in and read a first time, to be read a second time this day week.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS BILL.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the second reading of the Criminal Lunatics Bill of 1861. As he had before explained, this bill merely proposed the adoption of an Act recently passed by the Imperial Parliament. Formerly, lunatics, in the unfortunate position of those to whom the bill was intended to apply, were placed nominally under the care of her Majesty; nominally, he said, for there were no provisions whatever for the amelioration of their condition, their cure, or their restoration. The law of England had now been amended, and he proposed the amendment for adoption here. With respect to the term "criminal lunatics," he would only say that he had adopted it. The fact of their acquittal, however, was enough of itself to show that no idea of crime attached to such persons. In many cases they were utterly unconscious of offence; the scenes and circumstances which led to their incarceration had passed utterly from their memory. He thought there would be no opposition to the adoption of the English law.

Dr. DOUGLASS had the greatest pleasure in supporting this bill. There were persons in this colony who ought to have been set at liberty long ago; there were many who would have been set at liberty by former governors of this colony—for, formerly, governors did not exercise such a power under reports from medical examiners. It was said that such a power did not exist under any Act of Parliament; and as they were told this it was most desirable that legislation should be had without delay on the subject.

The bill was read a second time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed that the committal be fixed for to-morrow, but on the suggestion of Mr. Want altered the day to Wednesday next.

Committal fixed for Wednesday next accordingly.

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Duties of Customs Bill. In doing so, he wished as briefly as possible to allude to the different position of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly in reference to measures of this kind. The Assembly had to provide the means as well as to regulate the expenditure, and therefore such a measure as this was strictly within their province—the province of the Assembly. He now came to the provisions of the bill itself, which were extremely simple. The objects were to reduce the duty on tea and, in order to make up the deficiency thereby caused, to increase the duty on rum—so to make up the amount of revenue as to render unnecessary any interference with the general tariff, which must form a subject for deep consideration—for single consideration—during another session. The effect of the change of duties as to finances, as stated by his colleague in another place, appeared to be this that, by the reduction of the duty on tea there would be a loss to the revenue of some £24,000, and this £24,000 it was proposed to make up by the increase of the duty on rum. This increase was a very simple mode. The duties on other spirits were 10s., on rum 7s. It was proposed to make all alike. He had now heard that this change was opposed—until half an hour ago he had not heard of such opposition, and he scarcely thought that the opposition went beyond Sydney. In concluding the brief remarks he had to make, he would only say that this House should recollect that if they did take part in deciding on matters like the present, they took a share of the responsibility also.

Mr. BYRNES seconded the motion for the second reading.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON said that hon. members would recollect that in years gone by he had taken a considerable part in discussions of this nature. In fact the path he had followed had been patent to the whole colony, especially in the year 1852, when a great reform was made in the Customs' duties, and when a tariff was established which gave so much satisfaction to the mercantile community, and also to the whole of the inhabitants of the colony. That measure was passed without, he believed, one dissentient voice, for fortunately the cry of protection had not then risen. That tariff was founded on the principles of free trade, and he was happy to say that it had been attended with the greatest possible success, both as a measure for raising a revenue and also for preventing illicit distillation and smuggling. And notwithstanding that some alterations had been made in that tariff, he was not aware that up to this time any serious consequences had arisen from the alteration. He believed, however, sincerely that if the Legislature were to pass the measure now proposed, there would be illicit distillation carried on throughout the whole of the colony, and that every harbour, creek, and inlet would be frequented by smuggling vessels. He was not speaking theoretically, but from practical experience. He knew what happened in days gone by, when the duties were not so high as they were now proposed to be. In the year 1830, the tariff which was exacted upon spirits was, upon colonial spirits made from grain, 2s. 6d. per gallon; upon spirits imported from the United Kingdom or from the West Indies, 6s. 6d. per gallon; and upon all other spirits, 8s. 6d. per gallon. Shortly after that time the late able and eminent governor Sir George Gipps, seeing the great immorality arising from intemperance, and willing in every possible way to put it down, thought that the most feasible way of doing this would be by increasing the duties on spirits, and an attempt to put down crime by that means was accordingly made. He (Mr. Deas Thomson) would say that he knew of no article which he would desire to see more highly taxed than spirits; it was an article of luxury if not of dissipation—an article that created more crime and evil in the community than anything else. But as practical men we must know that if we got beyond what he might call the standard revenue, we should create even greater evils than intemperance; we should find that while the revenue would suffer, the fair trader would be defrauded, and the public would be to a certain extent demoralised. The revenue would certainly not be benefited, and great evils would ensue. There must, therefore, be some limit to the amount of duties imposed. Where that limit he was quite willing to go, but it was because he believed that the rates now proposed would produce all those great evils and inconveniences to which he had alluded, that he felt bound to oppose this measure. He did not wish to overstrain the powers of this House, or unnecessarily to deal in financial questions; but he held that the powers of legislation possessed by this House were undoubted in a matter of this kind; and if we also conceive that our intervention would be for the good of the country, we should be false to our duty unless we did interpose. (Hear, hear.) He would tell the hon. and learned member who had introduced this bill that the effect of raising the duties in 1840, in the case of spirits imported from the United Kingdom, from 6s. 6d. to 9s., and in the case of other spirits from 8s. 6d. to 12s., was in a very short time the spread of illicit distillation; and to such a height did it go that Sir George Gipps was reluctantly compelled to go down to the old Legislative Council to ask for an abrogation of the law—that is to say, that the duties should be reduced to one-half of what had previously existed. In a message which Sir George Gipps sent down to the Legislative Council on the 19th of November, 1843, he thus expressed himself:—

> The object of it is to convert the present ad valorem duties on certain articles (the principal of which is sugar) into fixed duties, and in other cases to increase the ad valorem duties, so that, by the joint operation of these measures, an increase of revenue may be obtained sufficient to allow of a reduction of at least one-half of the duties on spirits. It is not without much hesitation and reluctance that I bring forward a measure, the effect of which will be to reduce the price of ardent spirits; but illicit distillation and smuggling of spirits have of late been carried to such an extent in the colony, which seems to me to be fraught with evils of great magnitude and to call imperiously for a remedy.

That was the deliberate opinion of that very eminent man respecting the effect of raising the duty on spirits from 9s. to 12s. per gallon, and so impressed were the members of the then Legislative Council with the justice of that opinion, and so convinced were they of the necessity of reducing the duties below those that were formerly collected before the establishment for illicit purposes could be broken up, that they at once reduced the duty on rum to 3s. 6d. per gallon. That reduction had immediately the happiest results, as it completely put a stop to illicit distillation, which was not again heard of so long as the tariff remained at that rate. No doubt the circumstances of the colony were different from those existing now, but they were not so different but that the same results would arise if a similar course were pursued. At that time wages for labour were much higher than they were now, and a number of persons were then out of employment. But would anyone say that wages were not now being reduced, or that there were not now a great number of people out of employment. He could speak from personal experience that such was the case. It should be recollected also that there had lately been imported into this country a great many persons from Scotland and from Ireland, who had been accustomed all their lives to illicit distillation, and if they found that a premium was offered, they would be quite willing to enter again upon that demoralising occupation. This question had been the subject of a very minute inquiry before the old Legislative Council. Some of the licensed distillers and other witnesses were examined, and it was elicited from them that a hundredweight of sugar of the ordinary quality would produce about seven gallons of spirits. Upon that calculation, a ton of sugar of that description would give about 140 gallons. Even supposing that nothing whatever was got for the material, and that it was sold at the proposed rate of duty, that would give no less than £70 to the ton. The cost of sugar of the kind to which he had alluded was from £25 to £30, and supposing that the cost of making the spirit amounted to another £25, even then the distiller would get a profit of £20 for every ton of sugar converted into spirit, supposing that he got no more for it than the amount of the duty. This would offer a premium irresistible to a certain class of persons here; and on that ground he would ask the Government to abstain from pressing this measure on the Council. The hon. and learned Attorney-General had deprecated any disturbance of the tariff more than was absolutely necessary. But why tamper with the revenue in this case? If there was any force in that argument a bore against the passing of this measure, if it was intended soon to have a complete revision of the tariff that was another reason why we should not now meddle with it. What would the passing of this measure create but insecurity? And what was insecurity productive of but disinclination on the part of capitalists to enter upon new speculations? And from that consequence the whole community would suffer. He was ready to admit that tea was not an article of luxury, but one of necessity; but let us compare the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom, and the rates that were levied there with those in this colony. The average duty upon tea in the United Kingdom was 1s. 5d. per lb., and the consumption was two pounds nine ounces per head; whereas in New South Wales the duty on tea was 3d. per pound, and the average consumption nine pounds eight ounces per head, being three times as much in this colony as in England. Would any one say that there was any oppression whatever in this, or that there was any article that might with as much propriety be taxed as tea? Who, in general, paid that duty? There were, of course, some heads of families who were mechanics, but it was, in nine cases out of ten, the employers of labour who paid that tax. It was the employer of labour who had to provide his servants with rations. The tax fell but lightly on the community at large; and tea had been selected for taxation because it was an article of general consumption. It was on that ground that a tax was levied on tea in the year 1851; and its imposition had this advantage, that as the exigencies of the Government arose so the duty increased; and accordingly it was not necessary for the Government to continue to come down to the Legislature at different times for the purpose of imposing fresh taxation. There were one or two facts connected with the duty levied on sugar which he desired to present to the House, although the question was not immediately connected with the measure before the House. The duty on raw sugar imported into the United Kingdom, was at the rate of 13s. 5d. per cwt., and the consumption there was 36 lbs. per head. This duty had of late years been considerably reduced, which had increased its consumption. If the duty on sugar in this colony were as high as 13s. 5d. per cwt., he would be disposed to see it reduced. But what could be said of a duty of 5s. per cwt.? That was nearly double what it was under the tariff of 1852, while the consumption in this colony was no less than 69 lbs. per head,—nearly double the amount consumed in England. It was clear, therefore, that this duty in no way cramped or limited the consumption. Being an article of general consumption its taxation had all the advantages which he had mentioned as appertaining to tea. The hon. and learned Attorney-General said he saw no reason for making a distinction between the duties on rum and brandy. But he (the Attorney-General) must surely know that there was no temptation here to the imitation of brandy, there being no difficulty in detecting the brandy imported from the United Kingdom from that manufactured here. For that reason the duty on brandy could be collected without difficulty. It was the same with the article of hollands, which had always borne a higher duty, because the duty upon it could be so easily collected. But it was different with rum, which could be made in the colony. The principal distillation being from sugar, it was, of course, very easy to make rum in this colony. And if a higher duty were levied on rum, illicit distillation would be had recourse to for the sake of avoiding the duty. There was one subject that he would willingly have abstained from alluding to had it not been touched upon by the hon. and learned member; it was this, the undoubted and unquestionable power of the Council to deal with this subject. The hon. and learned member almost seemed to deny that such power existed. It was not necessary to go back any great length of time to settle this point, because recently there had been some very important discussions in the United Kingdom respecting the powers of the House of Lords to deal with questions of this kind, and although the attempt had been made to do so the House of Commons had never gone so far as to deny those powers. There was no doubt that the power of initiating money bills was vested in the Legislative Assembly as the representative branch of the Legislature, but when such measures had been passed by that body, this Council possessed with respect to them complete and concurrent powers of legislation. He found that after a resolution which was proposed by Lord Palmerston had been passed by the House of Commons, arising out of the dispute respecting the abolition of the paper duty, a resolution was passed by the House of Lords contending for their full rights, in reference to decisions on matters of this kind. That resolution was as follows:—

> "That the power exercised by the House of Peers, in making the amendments and abatements in the bill intituled 'An Act for additional Imposition on several Foreign Commodities, and for Encouragement of several Commodities and Manufactures of this Kingdom,' both as to the matter, measure, and time, concerning the rates and Impositions on merchandise, is a fundamental, inherent, and undoubted right of the House of Peers, from which they cannot depart."

That was a resolution passed by the House of Lords, and he contended that by analogy this Council possessed the same rights, only limited by the powers granted to it under the Constitution Act. Therefore, we had absolutely an undoubted right to deal with matters of this kind, and we were bound to defend that right. He would further quote in support of what he had urged an extract from a speech by Mr. Horsman in the House of Commons, in the debate on the subject of the dispute between the two Houses:—

> "But they are profoundly conscious of this truth, that they can only effectually oppose the Commons with one purpose—namely, to give time for the more decided and more mature demonstration of the national will. They know that only this is in their power, and that the national will, once clearly made up and unmistakeably expressed, must be obeyed. I cannot conceive any more genuine responsibility. The Lords have always acknowledged it. They have always acted upon it, and every impartial student of history will admit that no institution known to history has, on the whole, shown so profound and accurate a knowledge of the feelings and opinions of the nation, and has so studiedly yet cordially made the national sentiment the basis of its own conduct. (Opposition cheers.) If that be the case, I ask again on what grounds of public policy or safety are we to exclude the Lords from any share of financial legislation? Let us remember the great truth which we have been so frequently told—that financial legislation in these days assumes different proportions from what it did two centuries ago. Finance now is by far the largest and most important branch of legislation. It is mixed up with every great question of national policy, and to exclude the Lords from finance is to exclude them from more than one-half of the legislative business of the country. I ask why, in questions of finance,

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